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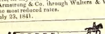
TERMS—CASH.

SUBSCRIPTION per year	$3 00
Do. for a less time, per month	0 25
For two subscribers per year	5 00
For a club of five subscribers per year	10 00
Advertising, for first insertion of a square of 15 lines	1 00
All subsequent insertions	50
Two squares, by the year, with privilege of changing	15 00
Do. without changing	10 00
A card per year	5 00
Legal notices—one square, the legal number of insertions	3 00
Do. two squares, do.	5 00
Administrators notices—four insertions	2 00
Do. of sale, six insertions	3 00

☞No certificate of publication will be given until the cash is received.

* * Letters on business must be post paid. Postmasters are authorized by law to forward money to printers free of charge.

PAPER ON COMMISSION—WALTERS & WEBER Have made an arrangement with Armstrong & Co. of Wheeling, proprietors of an extensive paper establishment, which will enable them to supply the demand for paper in this region of the State, at the very lowest cash price. Printers, merchants, clerks and others, can be furnished, at a short notice, with any description of paper. They have already received and have on hand, in Springfield, a lot of printing and writing paper, which will be sold very low for cash. Orders, for any description of paper, will be filled by Armstrong & Co. through Walters & Weber, at the most reduced rates.
July 23, 1841.



SALE OF CANAL LANDS, AND Leasing of water power.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of canal lands will be held at Lockport, Will county, Illinois, on the 16th day of November next, and will be continued, if necessary, from day to day until all the lands put in market at this sale have been offered. These lands will be set up in small parcels and to suit purchasers as near as may be, if application be made previous to the making out of the lists for sale.

All settlers or others who may desire any particular tract or tracts to be offered at this sale will give such information to the Board of Commissioners at their office in Lockport as soon as possible.

Terms of sale. For timbered lands, one fourth of the purchase money in hand and the balance in three annual instalments, with interest at six per cent, payable annually in advance. For prairie lands, one tenth in hand and the balance in twenty years bearing six per cent. interest payable at the end of each year.

Also at Ottawa, La Salle county, on the 23d day of the same month, there will be publicly sold or leased for the term of ninety-nine years to the highest bidder, for yearly rent, two lots in the said town of Ottawa, laid off and properly situated for manufacturing purposes and the use of a suitable supply of water to propel machinery upon said lots, under the provisions and restrictions of the law of this State upon the subject.

The privileges here offered are of great value: situated upon the line of the Illinois and Michigan canal, which, when completed, will constitute the connecting link in the great chain of Northern lakes and Western rivers at a flourishing village and in the midst of a richly productive agricultural country, fast filling up with industrious and enterprising citizens, and amply supplied with water cheaply conveyed to machinery and entirely removed from all danger of floods. The full value can be known only by a personal inspection of the premises and the surrounding country.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan canal.
J. MANNING, Secretary.
Lockport, Sept 8, 1841.—7. 8w.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN conformity with the 5th section of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 12, 1835, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the door of the State House, in the City of Springfield, on Monday the first day of November next, at 2 o'clock, p m. of said day, on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment of the purchase money, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the following described real estate belonging to the Bank to wit:

In the County of Sangamon,

W hf se 7	15 n 5 w	60 acres.
E hf ne 18	" "	80 "
S pt n w 4	16 n 5 w	54 "
E hf se 8	" "	80 "
W hf s w 9	"	80 "
N w qr n w 9	"	40 "
N e qr ne 8	"	40 "
S w qr n w 9	"	40 "
S e qr ne 8	"	80 "
E hf ne 8	13 n 6w	80 "
E hf se 8	"	80 "
S w 9	"	160 "
W hf ne qr se 10	"	20 "
S e 10	16 n 6 w	160 "
E hf n e 10	"	80 "
N e 15	"	160 "
S hf sec 1	13 n 7 w	320 "
Lot 9 sec 14	14 n 7 w	10 "

In the town of Salisbury,
Lots 9 and 10, improved

In the City of Springfield,
The fourth part of the west half of lot 3 in block 13 off the south side of said lot, and joins the new Bank on the north, fronting 19 feet 7½ inches on the square and running back 80 feet.

In Logan County,

E hf n w 24	19 n 4 w	80 acres.
E hf s w 24	do	80 do
N w qr s w 24	do	40 do
S w 23	20 n 4 w	160 do

D. PRICKETT,
Real Estate Agent of State Bank of Illinois.
September 29, 1841.

The S E 10, the E hf N E 10 and the N E 15, 16 N 6 W are well improved, lie about 6 miles north-west of Springfield, and is known by the name of Garrett Farm. 9-td

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for the delivery of a bay mare, six years old, blaze face, and two white hind feet, which ran away from the subscriber on the night of the 15th Sept. 1841.
ROBERT ALLEN
Sept. 30, 1841. 9-2w

A **Pocket Book,** containing money and papers was found by the subscriber, living 8 miles south of Springfield, which the owner can have by proving property.
J. P. HILL.
9-2w*

WASHINGTON HOTEL—The subscriber having fitted up this house in goor order and style, is now prepared to accommodate all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to receive a number of regular boarders; his table will be served with the best the city market affords, and his bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. His unremitted attention will be bestowed to please his customers, and he hopes to deserve the favor of the public.
ICE CREAM every evening in the Saloon.
june 4 ly JOHN DELANY.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
CHEAP CASH STORE

No. 2, HOFFMAN'S ROW, (NEXT DOOR TO LINDSAY & BRO.)

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Springfield and the surrounding country that they have just received direct from the eastern cities and are now opening at the above place, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine their goods and prices, before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell *as low as they can be had in St. Louis, or any of the western cities.*

From their long acquaintance with the eastern markets and the facilities they have for replenishing their stock, they feel confident that they can sell at very reduced prices.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the articles, comprising their stock, in this advertisement, hoping that all who want to purchase will call and see for themselves.

☞They have on hand the largest assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Springfield, which they will sell very low by the package or single pair.

CONDELL, JONES, & CO.
Springfield, September 10, 1841.

State of Illinois—McDonough County.
CIRCUIT COURT—OCTOBER TERM, 1841.

Josiah Allison
against
Hugh R Clyde, Samuel Clyde and other unknown heirs of John Clyde, dec'd, Jonathan Blinn, John Bonesteel, Martin Burnett, Francis Haw and Daniel Saward } In Chancery.

WHEREAS on affidavits and satisfactory evidence produced to the clerk of the Circuit court of in & for said county & State, that Hugh R Clyde, Samuel Clyde, and other unknown heirs of John Clyde, decd, Jonathan Blinn, John Bonesteel, Martin Burnett, Francis Haw and Daniel Saward, the defendants in the above cause, are not inhabitants of this State: Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Hugh R Clyde, Samuel Clyde, and other unknown heirs of John Clyde, decd, Jonathan Blinn, John Bonesteel, Martin Burnett, Francis Haw and Daniel Saward, the defendants in the above named action, that unless they, the said defendants, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court of McDonough county and State of Illinois, on the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Macomb, on the third Monday in the month of October next to answer the allegations and charges contained in the said complainants bill, which was exhibited against them in this cause on the chancery side of the said circuit court, now filed in the clerks office of the said county, the same will be taken for confessed against them and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said circuit court at my office in Macomb, this 18th day of August, A. D. 1841. JAMES M CAMPBELL clk.
J G WALKER for complainant. 6-4w-p f $5.

State of Illinois—McDonough County.
CIRCUIT COURT—OCTOBER TERM, 1841.

Moses Henton
against
Benjamin Clark, Alex'r Thompson, Joseph Sands, James R. Fayerweather and William J. Fraser. } In Chancery.

WHEREAS on affidavit and satisfactory evidence produced to the clerk of the circuit court of in and for said county and state, that Alexander Thompson, Joseph Sands and James R. Fayerweather, three of the defendants in the above cause, are not inhabitants of this state: Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Alexander Thompson, Joseph Sands and James R. Fayerweather, three of the defendants in the above named action, that unless they the said defendants shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court of McDonough county, and state of Illinois, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Macomb, on the third Monday in the month of October next, to answer the allegations and charges contained in the said complainants bill, which was exhibited against them and the other defendant in this cause on the chancery side of the said circuit court, now filed in the clerks office of the said court, the same will be taken for confessed against them and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said circuit court, at Macomb, this 18th day of August, A. D. 1841.
JAMES M. CAMPBELL, clk.
J G WALKER, for complainant. 6-4w-p f $5.

WANTED—20000 feet of seasoned lumber suitable for cabinet and chair making, in exchange for Venician blinds, Chairs, or Cabinet furniture at the Jamestown furniture establishment 5½ miles east of Springfield, for which the highest prices will given.
JOHN B WEBER,
5 JAMES F REED.

State of Illinois—Sangamon County.
COMMISSIONERS SALE.
CIRCUIT COURT—IN CHANCERY.
Samuel Garretson *vs.* Dewey Whitney.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decree of the Sangamon circuit court, made in the above entitled cause at the last july term of said court, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the sixteenth day of October next, at the Mayor's office, in the city of Springfield, Illinois, the following described real estate to wit: The equal undivided fourth part of the following described land to-wit: The northwest half of section five, containing 64 14-100 acres; the west half of the southwest of section five, containing 80 acres Also, the south half of section 6, containing 381 60-100 acres; the east half of the northeast quarter of section 6, containing 31 84-100 acres; the west half of the northwest quarter of section 6, containing 44 34-100. Also, the northeast quarter of section 7, containing 160 acres. The west half of the southeast quarter, and the lots number 1, or the east half of the northwest and the east half of the southwest quarter of section No. 7, each containing 80 acres. The south half of lot number 2 of the southwest quarter of section 7, containing 70 82-100. The north half of lot No. 2 of the northwest quarter of section No. 7, containing 70 34-100 acres. All the preceding in township 20 north, range 4 west.

Also, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 1, containing 80 acres; and the east half of section No. 12, containing 320 acres. The said two last described tracts are in township No. 20 north, range 5 west.

Also, the east half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 32, each containing 80 acres. The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section No 32, containing 40 acres Said three last described lots are in township No. 21 north, range 4 west.

Also 40 acres of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section No 28, in township No. 21, north of range No. 5 west, all west of the third principal meridian in Illinois, each piece containing the number of acres specified more or less as per legal division of the surveys of the Government lands on record, amounting in all to 1,783 38-100 acres.
D B CAMPBELL, Com'r.
Sept 12, 1841.—7. tds.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

JONAS WHITNEY, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the National Hotel in Springfield, Ills., west side of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers on reasonable terms. The rooms of the house have been newly painted, white-washed, and put in complete repair: and the subscriber flatters himself that for cleanliness, comfort and good fare, no house in Springfield will surpass his own.

The stables attached to the House have been also put in complete repair and in the hands of careful and sober ostlers.

Mr. Whitney hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. Five years ago when he kept the same house, he was patronized by a liberal public, and he hopes to merit that patronage again. Sept. 24, 1841.—tf8

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
Mary Ann Gentry against Thomas H. Gentry.

THE complainant having filed her bill or petition in the Sangamon Circuit Court, against the said Thomas H. Gentry for a divorce, and affadavit having been made and filed, setting forth that the said defendant is a non-resident of this State, notice is therefore given to the said Thomas H Gentry of the pendency of this suit, and that he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday in the month of November next, at the court house in the city of Springfield, in the county aforesaid, and show cause, if any he can, why said divorce shall not be granted.
M. EASTHAM, clk.
per J. H. Matheny dep.
LOGAN & LINCOLN, for Comp.
Sept. 21, 1841. 8-4w$3

State of Illinois—Sangamon County.
COMMISSIONERS SALE.
CIRCUIT COURT—IN CHANCERY.
James L Lamb *vs.* Richard H Beach and Charles H Ormsby.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Sangamon Circuit Court at the last July term thereof, I will offer for sale for cash to the highest bidder, on Saturday the sixteenth day of October next, at the Mayor's office in the city of Springfield, Illinois. Lot No. 5 in block No. 24, in Mason's addition to Springfield, fronting 50 feet on Jefferson street and running back 157 feet, on which lot there is a good frame house.
D B CAMPBELL, Com'r.
Sept 13, 1841—7 tds.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
Menessah Sweet against Mary Ann Sweet.

THE complainant having filed his bill or petition in the Sangamon circuit court, against the said Mary Ann Sweet for a divorce, and affidavit having been made and filed setting forth that the said defendant is a non-resident of this State. Notice is therefore given to the said Mary Ann Sweet of the pendency of this suit, and that she be and appear on the first day of the next term of our Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday in the month of November next, at the court house in the city of Springfield, in the county aforesaid, and show cause, if any she can, why said divorce shall not be granted.
M. EASTHAM, clk.
per J. H. Matheny, dep.
Springfield, Sept. 21, 1841. 8-4w$3

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.
IN CHANCERY.
The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois,
against
Emery C. Ross, Philander B. Ross, Joseph T. Lord and Christian Latshaw.

IT appears from affadavit filed that Emery C. Ross, Philander B. Ross, and Christian Latshaw, defendants in this suit are non-residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants, Emery C. Ross, Philander B. Ross and Christian Latshaw, that a bill in chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the Sangamon circuit court, against you, the said defendants aforesaid, a summons has issued thereon returnable to the November term of the said court, that unless you, the said defendants, shall be and appear before the Judge of the Sangamon circuit court, on the first day of the next term, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield, on the third Monday in the month of November next, and answer to the complainant's bill, the allegations thereof will be taken as confessed against you, the said defendants last aforesaid, and a decree entered accordingly.
M. EASTHAM, clk.
per J. H. Matheny, dep.
JESSE B. THOMAS, Comp. Sol.
Sept. 21, 1841. 8-4w$5

State of Illinois—Mason County.
CIRCUIT COURT—NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.
IN CHANCERY.—To foreclose mortgage.
Henry Sheperd *vs.* Watkin Powell.

WHEREAS on affidavit and satisfactory evidence produced to the clerk of the circuit court of, in and for said county and State, that Watkin Powell, defendant in the above cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Watkin Powell, the defendant in the above named action, that unless he, the said defendant, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court of Mason county, and State of Illinois, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Havanna, on the Friday after the second Monday in November next, to answer the allegations and charges contained in the said complainants bill, which was exhibited against him defendant in this cause on the chancery side of the said circuit court, now filed in the clerks office of the said court, the same will be taken for confessed against him and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said circuit court, at Havanna, this 8th day of September, A. D. 1841
JA. PHELPS, clk.
ED. JONES, for complainant.—8-4w-p f $5.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
Eliza Dunn against Jacob Dunn.

THE complainant having filed her bill or petition in the Sangamon Circuit Court, against the said Jacob Dunn for a divorce, and affidavit having been made and filed, setting forth that the said defendant is a non-resident of this State, notice is therefore given to the said Jacob Dunn of the pendency of this suit, and that he be and appear on the first day of the next term of our Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday in the month of November next, at the court house in the city of Springfield, in the county and State aforesaid, and show cause, if any he can, why said divorce shall not be granted.
M. EASTHAM, clk.
per J. H. Matheny, dep
Sept 21, 1841. 8-4w$3

SAVE YOUR RAGS!—Rags will be taken in exchange for any kind of books or stationery at the Springfield Book Store, west of the State House.
8 JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

DOCT. MERRYMAN, intending to remove from Springfield, requests all those indebted to him to settle their accounts before the first of October, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of A T Bledsoe, Esq. for collection.
September 14, 1841.

JUNIATA IRON—COMMON BAR SIX CENTS.—30 tons just received of the celebrated Sligo Iron, which we offer at 6 cents for common sizes. E. B. PEASE & BRO.
april 2—yl

INSURANCE OFFICE For the Alton Marine and Fire Insurance Company, on the west side of the square.
9-tf ERASTUS WRIGHT, Agent.
Erastus Wright will attend to paying Pensioners, in the absence of Col D. Hay, the Pension Agent; office at P. C. Canedy's on the west side of the square.

TEST THE MATTER—LOOK OUT FOR YOURSELVES—Having received and opened a part of his supply of
Fall & Winter Clothing,
The subscriber respectfully invites all those who may be in want of ready made clothing to call and examine his stock, which will be complete in a day or two. Those who give him a call before purchasing elsewhere shall have no occasion to go farther, for he is well satisfied that if a good assortment of ready made clothing and at cheap prices, can be offered as inducements to purchasers, for cash, he will have the pleasure of suiting and selling to all who call. Try him!
9-yl Z. McCOMAS.

CONN & CHAMBERS.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
MEREDOSIA, ILL.

W. A. Conn, late of the firm of Brother & Conn.
G. M. Chambers, late of Jacksonvile, Ill.

REFERENCES.
Mr. Jas. L. Lamb, Springfield,
Messrs. Stettinius & January, St. Louis.
" Blane, Tompkins & Barrett, do
" J. Vairin & Co, New Orleans,
" J. R. Shaw & Co, do
" Conoly & Elder, do
9-y*

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
IN ATTACHMENT.
Thomas Lewis against David C. Gooden.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said David C. Gooden that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the Sangamon Circuit Court dated the 17th of September, 1841, at the suit of the said Thomas Lewis against the estate of the said David C. Gooden, for the sum of one hundred and eight dollars and forty-seven cents, directed to the sheriff of the said county of Sangamon, which said writ has been returned to the said sheriff as levied upon the following described real estate, to wit:

The west half of lot number six, in block number thirty-one, old plat of the town of Springfield.

Now, unless you, the said Daniel C. Gooden shall be and personally appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court-house in the city of Springfield, on the the third Monday in the month of November next, give special bail and plead to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said Thomas Lewis, and the said estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.
M. EASTHAM, clk.
per J. H. Matheny, dep.
Sept. 28, 1841 9-4w$5

EXIBITION EXTRAORDINARY.—J. TORREY, at the sign of the Big Boot, T. Lewis' old stand, will exhibit, gratuitously, a general assortment of Boots, Shoes, Leather and Groceries. Hours of exhibition, from daylight in the morning till 9 o'clock at night, every day in the week, Sundays excepted.

The subscriber has and will continue to keep on hand, ladies, gentlemen, misses and boys' boots and shoes, of his own manufacture, which for quality cannot be surpassed.

Having in his employ a larger number of hands than any other establishment in the city, he is at all times prepared to make to order, at the shortest notice, and in the best style, any article in his line; from the coarsest stogy boot to the finest kid slipper.

His foreman, C. L. Burge, is at home. Ordered work warranted to fit or no sale. All rips of customers' work sewed gratis,

Constantly on hand, a good supply of Eastern Boots and shoes; also, a general assortment of family groceries: sugar, coffee, tea, flour, meal, &c.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call during hours of exhibition.

No exertions, on his part shall be wanting to fit the foot, please the fancy and promote the interest of all that may favor him with a call.

All of the above articles will be sold at reduced prices for cash, or exchanged for flour, corn, butter, bacon, eggs, or nearly any other article of produce.

Ever grateful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
8-3w JOSEPH TORREY.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1841.
IN CHANCERY.
The President Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois. -
against
William L. May, Caroline May, Edward D. Baker, Timothy M. Bryan, John Rodman, Josiah Heylin, Charles Harkness, Samuel Townsend, John Fairburn, John Stokes, Ezekiel Hunn, William K. Fleming, Joshua F. Speed, and Timothy Childs.

IT appears from affadavit filed that Timothy M. Ryan, John Rodman, Josiah Heylin, Charles Harkness, Samuel Townsend, John Fairburn, John Stokes, Ezekiel Hunn, William K. Fleming, Joshua F. Speed and Timothy Childs, defendants in this suit, are non-residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants, Timothy M. Bryan, John Rodman, Josiah Heylin, Charles Harkness, Samuel Townsend, John Fairburn, John Stokes, Ezekiel Hunn, William K. Fleming, Joshua F. Speed and Timothy Childs that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the clerks office of the Sangamon Circuit Court against you, the said defendants aforesaid, a summons has issued thereon, returnable to the next November term of said court, that unless you, the said defendants, shall be and appear before the Judge of the Sangamon Circuit Court on the first day of the next term, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield on the third Monday in the month of November next, and answer to the complainant's bill, the allegations thereof will be taken as confessed against you, the said defendants last aforesaid, and a decree entered accordingly.
M. EASTHAM, clk.
per J. H. Matheny, dep.
JESSE B. THOMAS, Comp. Sol.
Sept 21, 1841. 8-4w$7 50

GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

C. WALL, south side of the public square, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Iron castings, Boots, Shoes, &c., consisting in part as follows:
5000 lbs brown sugar, 1500 do loaf do
400 do Havana do
3200 Rio coffee, 1500 Laguira do
800 Havana do 200 Java do
150 gunpowder and imperial tea
100 young hyson do 200 gals vinegar
400 gals good molasses
300 lbs sperm candles, 300 do mould do
500 lbs bar soap 50 sacks ground alum salt
10 sacks Liverpool do 20 bbls Kenhawa do
2000 sap cured hams
Indigo, saleratus, pepper, allspice, together with every other article of groceries.

A complete assortment of Queensware. 2000 lbs Iron castings, 20 kegs nails, 6000 lbs assorted iron, 200 lbs German and American steel. Cotton yarn, candle wick, raw cotton &c.

Boots & Shoes.

Men's coarse thick boots; kip, calf, and water proof do, boys' and youths' do, men's and boys' brogans, do Monroes; ladies shoes of all kinds, kid slippers, children's shoes of all kinds. For and seal caps.

I also wish to purchase 1000 lbs of good butter, 500 doz. eggs, beeswax, tallow, bacon, and lard, for which I will give goods at a fair price.
8-ly

Speech of Hon. John Reynolds, of Illinois, on the Subject of a Western Armory. In the U. S. House of Representatives, Aug. 31, 1841.

MR. SPEAKER: I will promise the House two things, no politics, and a short address; both of which, no doubt, will be desirable.

It is right and proper, and it is due to this nation, to establish an armory on the Western waters.

I disagree with the gentleman [Mr. Irwin of Pennsylvania,] that this is a Western measure. Although it may be located in the West, it belongs to the nation; and not exclusively to the West, more than to any other section of the Union. Arms are a necessary means of national defence, and we cannot exist as a nation without them. In the defence of our country, there is nothing sectional or limited to the West or East. In the case of war, and also in the defence of the country, the whole nation must be considered a unit, having no separate parts or sections, but an entire indivisible whole.

A musket, for example, made in the East or West, would it have any *sectionality* in it? A good musket would be the same, no matter where it was made.

This proposition being conceded, the manufacture of arms must be national, and cannot be sectional in any manner whatever.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is conceded by almost every one on this floor, that it is necessary to continue the manufacture of public arms. Some documents have been read to show that there are more arms at this time in the United States, than are in England or France, in proportion to the number of people.

The nature of our Government, and our means of defence are quite different from those countries. Our main dependence for our defence is on the militia, and not on a standing army, as is the case in the European Governments. Our militia are the citizen soldiers, who are dispersed all over the Union, and in any case of peril or imminent danger, we may have a sudden call for the use of arms, so that access to the remote arsenals or armories would be too slow for the occasion.

I would say, it will be much better to have too many arms, than too few. Let any one reflect on the perilous situation of General Jackson and the army during the last war, at New Orleans, for the want of arms. The deficiency of arms on that memorable occasion endangered the army, the city, and the whole Southwestern frontier.

It would be a bad calculation as to dollars and cents, humanity being exempt from the consideration, to endanger an army and the country again, for the saving of a few dollars in the manufacture of arms. The arms, if not needed, will remain in the country. They are not perishable. By proper care, they will last for ages, and be always ready for the defence of the country.

Although war may not be at this time certain, yet no one will say that our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character, That nation is encroaching on us, as she is on all other nations who come within her sphere of avarice and cupidity. We have difficulties with her that may force us into a war. It is true that the English are now settled on our territory towards the mouth of Columbia river; that nation has possessions and forts on our sod in that region of country. The dispute in relation to the boundary in Maine is not yet adjusted. They adhere to their construction of the treaty with such pertinacity, that it seems nothing less than a war to drive them out of North America will satisfy them. It is very probable it will require the same argument, the force of arms, to get them removed from our soil at the mouth of Columbia river.

They have not abandoned either the right or the practice of the search of our vessels on the ocean. This is the old bone of contention, and if they do not abandon the practice the United States will be compelled to *force* them to a proper sense of their duty.

The celebrated case of McLeod is yet on hand. If that individual is even released, or acquitted, the outrage committed by authority of Great Britain on our territory and people, is not yet adjusted by that Government.

The American people will never remain quiescent under that indignity and injury offered to our country. The destruction of the property and lives of our peaceable citizens must be atoned for, in some manner, by the English Government.

If McLeod should be convicted, as I presume he ought to be, that may provoke a war. If the facts will justify the conviction, I have no doubt the people of the country where he is tried will have the firmness and moral courage to execute the laws on him like any other offender. I hope and trust, under all and any circumstances, the laws of the country will find men of sound principles and honest hearts sufficient to execute them. If a war should be forced on us, on these considerations, it will be popular, and our militia will stand in need of arms commensurate with their courage and willingness to use them in the war.

I am informed, Mr. Speaker, that under the provisions of the amendment from the Senate, the President will be bound to select the site for the armory from the reports of engineers made in the year 1824, when all the Western States were not examined by the engineers, and reported on. I would prefer the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Summers.] It is in the following words:

> "A suitable site on the Western waters for the establishment of a National Armory, a sum not exceeding $5,000; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause such selection to be made, and to communicate all the proceedings which may be had herein to the Congress of the United States, to be subject to its approval."

Yet, if this amendment cannot succeed, I would still vote for the measure. Even if it should be selected at Pittsburg, I would prefer that selection, than to have no armory in the Western country. We cannot regard the West, in time to come, as a section of the Union. In a few years, the mass of the people, the strength, power, and energies of the Government, will be west of the Alleghany, and east of the Rocky mountains.—The centre of the population, wealth, business, and enterprise of the people of the United States will be on the Mississippi; and the old States, comprising the narrow slip of land between the mountains and the Atlantic, will form the "Far East," and remote regions of the Union. The old States will *then* be called as we are now, "a section of the United States." The Atlantic and Pacific oceans will then be considered almost equi-distant for commercial purposes, from the centre of the country, and be used, perhaps, equally alike in our commerce.

No earthly power can arrest the tide of emigration to the West. The natural advantages of the country, and the free and equitable Governments formed in it, cause this emigration, and it cannot be, by legislation, or otherwise, prevented, while man has the power to choose between a barren and fertile land.

There is no country on the globe equal to the West in combining together fertility of soil with the vast extent of country. It will average three thousand miles in diameter in every direction, and is by nature closely connected together. It is bounded on the east and west by large mountains, and on the north and south by the lakes and the main ocean. It is all watered by the Mississippi, and streams flowing into that river; its fertility of soil cannot be equalled. This region of country contains a great variety of climate, so that the productions of the soil are almost of all descriptions and character. In it are also found in great abundance all useful and necessary mineral productions,—These advantages, together with the timber and prairies interspersed in the "Far West," make this country the most desirable for man of any other.

There is at this time an industrious and hardy population of more than five millions of souls in the West. We have in Illinois 426,634 souls. They are scattered over a large extent of country, and have a vast frontier exposed to an enemy in time of war. The lake frontier, as well as on the ocean to the south, would be liable to an attack from the enemy, and the Indian warriors on the west amount to at least sixty thousand.

One other consideration will also show the propriety of establishing an armory on the Western waters, and that is, the expense of transportation from the eastern armories to the West, will save a considerable item in the value of arms. This expense will be saved by having the arms made near the place they may be used.

The next consideration Mr. Speaker, is the location of the armory. The proposed amendment of Mr. SUMMERS gives the power to the President to cause surveys and examinations to be made throughout the whole Western country; and from that region to select the most suitable point.

There are many sites suggested by members, and many, no doubt, are good. But I can say from experience, that it is almost impossible to make the selection in Congress. I tried in every possible manner of legislation to make the selection of the site of a commercial hospital at the mouth of the Ohio, and could not succeed. Every other point near it was proposed, and the result was, no place could be selected in the bill.

This same result would take place, I have no doubt, if Congress made the attempt to locate the armory.

In every Western State, I doubt not, a good site could be selected; but it must be acknowledged that the nearer the Mississippi a suitable place can be selected, the better it will be for the public. The Ohio river is not navigable more than one half the year, and the small streams flowing into it, still less time. The Mississippi is always navigable, except a short time in the north it is obstructed by ice. Arms made on this river can be transported south or north to a great distance, in a very few days. The celebrated steamboat Missouri, made a voyage from New Orleans, stemming the Mississippi current, in four days, and some hours to St. Louis, in Missouri. This shows at once the facility with which arms can be transported on this river to the frontiers.

Gentlemen talk about iron ore in Kentucky, Pennsylvania &c. I can inform them on that subject, that the iron mountains in Missouri present more iron ore to the eye, than is seen in all the Western States together. No one can get clear of iron ore in the West. Great quantities exist in the State of Illinois, and an overbalancing quantity of stone coal. I venture nothing in saying that in none of the Western States exist such great quantities of coal as are found in Illinois. The water power to propel machinery is also great in Illinois. All over the State it exists to a common extent; but in the north, no country can surpass it. The Illinois river, near Ottawa, falls over rocks many feet, forming what is called "The Grand Rapids." The water power at this one place would propel all the machinery in the United States used in the manufacture of arms. The canal at Lockport and other places, will, when completed, furnish water power almost to any extent.

In this region of the State there are inexhaustible quantities of stone coal, so that all the necessary materials for the manufacture of arms, can be had in the most ample manner.

I may also add, in the South of Illinois, where I have the honor to represent a district, there are great quantities of coal and iron ore, together with good water privileges in many places. At New Haven and other places, on the Little Wabash river, water power may be had for all useful and necessary purposes.

In the same district in Hardin county, near the Ohio river, and not far from the mouth, an iron foundry is in complete operation, and preparations are making at the same place to manufacture great quantities of bar iron. In this same section of country provisions are cheap; stone coal and timber can be had also at a cheap rate and in great abundance.

The Southern district in Illinois is adjacent to the greatest rivers on the continent, and is more in the centre of the whole valley of the Mississippi than any other section of the West. It is a good climate and healthy.—These facts and considerations being made known to the President, there can exist little or no doubt, that the Western armory will be located in the Southern section of the State of Illinois. It is so reasonable and so just that the location there must be considered almost certain.

Arms made in this section of the Western country, could be, with more facility and with less expense, transported to all parts of the Western waters, than from any other point. All the great rivers of the valley concentrate towards this section of the country. Tennessee, Cumberland, and Wabash rivers flow into the Ohio near it, and the Missouri and Illinois rivers not far off. During the whole year the Mississippi will furnish the means of transportation of arms to New Orleans, and a great distance up the river. The same may be said of the Missouri and Illinois rivers. No impartial observer will say otherwise than that the Western armory ought to be located as near the mouth of the Ohio as practicable.

NOTE.—The above amendment offered by Mr. SUMMERS has become a law.

The Editor of the Bulletin thinks the rejection of Dr. Reed as Surveyor General a great outrage, and hopes the Doctor will ferret out the cause of his rejection, and hold up to the world the acts of his secret enemies.

We do not know in what way this rejection was so great an outrage. We are totally ignorant of any claims which the Doctor has to the office. We know he was unqualified; and we believe when his appointment was announced the Bulletin was about as loud as any body else in condemning the appointment. But that was before he was appointed "By Authority" printer. As to the agency of secret enemies, we know nothing about them; but before the Doctor entered upon the duties of the office, we apprised him that he would be rejected, and told him distinctly that we would oppose his confirmation. We have no reason to suppose that our opposition availed anything; but if he sets about it he can find the names of hundreds in this State and Illinois who have done the same thing; and he will be likely to find out that his rejection is strictly in accordance with the wish of ninety nine out of every hundred of the Whigs of this Land District. If the Doctor takes our advice—and he knows we advised him correctly on a former occasion—he will let it alone. The more he exposes it the worse it will be.
St. Louis Republican.

The Maine Election.—The news of the Maine election must strike a thrill of joy throughout the Republican party in the Union. Maine, a Democratic State, which, by the foul devices and means used by Federalism, was estranged from the true fold, in common with many other States, has thrown off the infamous shackles which manacled her limbs, and arisen, in a giant's strength, upon her oppressors. In this result we witness what the deliberative action, the cool determination, the concentrated energies, and the persevering efforts of a people can do, when brought forth by circumstances, and exercised in behalf of the rights of humanity. Not all the infamous acts of her last Legislature, the gerrymandering of her districts, the pipe-laying and frauds committed during the hard cider campaign, could deter the Democrats of Maine from coming to the struggle like men. To be sure, the State street Shylocks and stockjobbers were chary of their treasure this year—no United States Bank could bleed to infuse vitality into Federalism—no steamboats were laden with pipe layers and illegal voters from our wharves to be transported to the Eastward, like cattle in the market—all this might have lessened the "Whig" vote, but was not leading cause of the triumph of Democracy.—The freemen of Maine felt that they had been deceived, betrayed; the galling yoke of Federalism was grievous to be borne; and hence the sublime spectacle of a party rising in its might, without undue excitement and manufactured enthusiasm, throwing not only their last year's vote, but increasing it—and this, too, without the aid of gorgeous displays, banners, mottoes, log cabins, and hard cider barrels.—*Bay State Democrat.*

"Whig" principles.—The Connecticut Courant of the 19th inst. makes an extract from Mr. Tyler's veto message, and commences its criticisms upon it, in the following language:

"This brings us back to the ABSURD and RIDICULOUS ground occupied fifty years ago by Mr. JEFFERSON."

SHAKSPEARE wrote for every age, and must, we think, have had the present federal party in his eye when he wrote the following:

> "You are no *surer*, no,
> Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
> Or hailstone in the Sun. Your virtue is
> To make him *worthy* whose *offence* subdues him
> And curse that *justice* did it. Who deserves *greatness*,
> Deserves your *hate*: And your affections are
> A sick man's appetite, who desires *most* that
> Which would increase his evil! [a Bank.] He that depends
> Upon your favors, swims with fins of lead,
> And hews down oaks with rushes. Hang ye! Trust ye?
> With every minute you do change a mind,
> And call him *noble*, that was now your *hate*,
> Him *vile* that was your *garland*."

Defalcation.—The Troy Whig states that Henry W. Jones, Teller of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of that city, was a defaulter to the amount of $8,000, and that he had absconded with a female companion. The "limbs of the law" were on his track

"The canal is now a solitude, and the lake a desert of waters." Mr. Ewing has retired from public life.

"Well," said an old farmer, as he arose from reading the Veto this morning, if this aint the last queeze of the cider barrel, I'm mistaken. At any rate, the bung hole's stopped!"—*Hartford Times.*

A National Bank—The Madisonian says: "The President is decided in his convictions that Congress possesses no constitutional right to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union. So far as he is concerned, therefore, a National Bank is out of the question. It will be vain ever again to approach John Tyler upon the point of constitutionality."

Absence of mind appears to be gaining ground all over the country. A young married woman the other day threw her infant into the cooking-stove, while she affectionately nursed a leg of mutton.

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State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, October 8, 1841.

Democratic Meeting called by the Sangamon Central Committee.

We would direct the attention of every Democrat in this county, to the Circular of the Central Committee, in another column, calling a public meeting of the democracy, to be held in this city, on Saturday 23d of October.

No time was ever more auspicious than the present for the Democratic party to make a bold and spirited effort. The leaders of the whig party have basely betrayed the country. They cannot get a Bank, and like faithless mariners, they have given up the ship of State—cast her adrift—reckless whether she rides out the storm, or founders amongst the breakers. They have flung up the trust committed to them by the people, like a thing vile and worthless, and their conduct must call forth the indignation of every true American heart. No party ever has—no party ever can again, in one short session, manage to sink into such deep degradation. The old federalists with all their political heresies professed a lofty national pride. The rejection of a national Bank could never have impelled such men as Hamilton and Adams to abandon the service of their country. But the leaders of modern whiggery desert the nation—desert the Government, rather than desert the service of a national Bank. Shame! that history should have to record that such craven degeneracy ever found place in an American breast. Now is the time for the democrats to act with energy—to organise thoroughly—to call upon all honest whigs who have been deceived by false promises, to join them and save the country which these craven rulers have deserted.

More doings of the apostate Casey.

Col. Downing Baugh, Postmaster at Mount Vernon, and a sterling democrat has been removed from office, by the exertions of the apostate Casey. Col. Baugh's offence was that he voted against Casey at the late election.

The citizens of Jefferson county to the number of several hundred, signed a remonstrance against his removal, and assured the Postmaster General that Mr. Baugh was the choice of the whole county, but all was in vain. He had committed the sin of voting against the apostate and he must be proscribed. The removal took place while Granger was in the General Post-office. The democrats of the second Congressional district will probably wake up after a while.

An article appears in the Chicago Democrat of the 29th September, under the head of "the Midnight Clerk and the State Register," which we should take to be the production of a whig writer, if the editor of the Democrat did not claim its paternity. The head of the article, "the midnight clerk," is the dirty slang of the Sangamo Journal, invented more to injure the high-minded, intelligent, able, and patriotic judges recently placed upon the Supreme bench, than to affect the present clerk of the court. Such miserable stuff is out of place in a paper professing to be democratic; and deep will be the mortification of every true republican throughout the State to find it in the Chicago Democrat, a paper which was once looked up to as a sound and energetic champion of Democracy.

The bitter personal attack which the editor makes upon Mr. Peck, public opinion will not justify in our judgment. The columns of his paper, are not the place for an editor to denounce his political friends for supposed personal grievances. In common justice to Mr. Peck, who has been thus rudely assailed, we admit his reply to the Democrat. His statement that he is not the writer of the communications referred to we can vouch for.—We have the manuscript on file, with the names of the writers.

A letter from Mr. Webster appears in the National Intelligencer, written to the Massachusetts Senators while the last Bank bill was pending in the Senate. It tacitly gives the lie to every word of Secretary Ewing's epistle. Mr. Webster would never have written a letter urging the defeat of the bill if Ewing's statement was true that Mr. Tyler had prepared that bill.

Will Simple Sim give us his opinion as to what causes these contradictory statements. We shall publish Mr Webster's letter in our next.

Trial of McLeod.

The trial of McLeod took place at Utica, New York, on the 27th ult. We have no news from the trial as yet. It is said the jurors summoned are from the most respectable citizens, some of them against capital punishment in any case. There appears to be great excitement in New York on the subject of this trial. A writer in the Herald says that the powder which lately blew up in Syracuse was in some way connected with this McLeod case, as 60 kegs of powder have been since stolen to make good the loss. The same writer also states that Gov. Seward is determined to *hang* McLeod in order to spite Webster and Tyler. Some of the papers state that the evidence taken by the commission which has been setting at Toronto (Canada) on McLeod's case, is clear in sustaining an alabi.—Other papers state that there is no such evidence. Much excitement evidently exists in New York, and we expect to hear of an outbreak of a serious character very shortly.

Clay Club Houses.

Clay clubs are in the course of formation all over the country. Their object is to pave the way for Clay for the Presidency in 1844. The Philadelphia papers state that "the Clay club No. 1, just established in Philadelphia, *have leased for three years the late United States Bank building*, in Chesnut street, where they will hold their meetings, and issue their bulletins all over the country."—What a set of scoundrels! The N. Y. Herald remarking upon the above says, that "carrion crows always return to their own roosts."

Exportation of Specie.--See the difference between the Jackson Van Buren Democratic policy and the Federal-whig-bank policy.

The following little paragraph speaks a volume. Upwards of $700,000 in specie left the single port of New York for Europe in the short space of *two weeks* during the last month (September.) During the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, specie was constantly flowing into the country. Now it appears to be going out of the country at the rate of a million and a half of dollars per month at a single port! How long will it take, at this rate, to drain the United States of the precious metals? But this is among the fruits of whig rule. According to whig declarations, *specie is a humbug!* Bank rags will do for our people; specie must be sent to Europe, say they. "Our first duty is to foreigners," said Mr. Biddle, on a memorable occasion. The whigs are true to this text of the *great regulator;* and accordingly we see our specie leaving us at a rapid rate:

From the Missouri Republican, (Whig.)

Specie Exports.—The whole amount of specie exported from New York to Europe during the first two weeks of the present month of September, according to a statement in the New York American, was $718,443 of which $267,703 went to Havre, and $450,740 to London.

Gov. Reynolds's *speech on the subject of a Western Armory.*—On our first page the reader will find the speech of Gov. Reynolds on this subject. No man could better describe the advantages of Illinois for this Armory, than Gov Reynolds, who knows every inch of ground throughout the State; and accordingly his speech sets forth these advantages in an able manner. The law making an appropriation for the Western Armory authorizes the President to make the selection of a proper place. Cairo, in this State, we think, has very superior claims to the location.—Standing at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, and commanding a water communication by rivers to the whole western valley, its location cannot be surpassed. Alton, too, is almost equally as well situated, being located on the Mississippi, and adjacent to the great Missouri river and our own Illinois, which will at no distant day command the lakes by the canal.

Alleged extravagance of the last administration!---The whigs have not yet proved that it ever existed.

All will recollect the hue and cry that was kept up last year by the whigs about the extravagance of the then democratic administration. They most industriously circulated the story that there was forty millions of debt outstanding against the Government. When they got into power, these things were to be proven beyond controversy, the veil was to be lifted, and the frauds exposed. The whigs have now been seven months in power, and none of these things have been brought to light. Nay, the whigs say now, that no retrenchment is to be expected. This shows that every economy was practised that could be. Instead of a debt of forty millions outstanding, the new Secretary admits that he found over six millions of available means in the treasury at his disposal. And the frauds that were to be exposed, where are they? Echo answers where. None, no not one has has been brought to light. With a whig Congress, whig committee all packed, a whig Secretary of the Treasury with an army of clerks at his heels, nothing wrong has been detected. Every claim against Mr. Van Buren's administration, was promptly and fairly met. What a comment does all this furnish, upon the truthfulness and honesty of democracy, and of the falsehood and dishonesty of whiggery.

Silence of the Journal on the late robbery in the State Bank.

What has kept the Journal silent about the late robbery of Cornwell? The editor was in possession of the facts two weeks ago. Did he conceal them from his readers at the request of Cornwell and his friends in the bank? We notice that the St. Louis Republican and the Illinoian at Jacksonville assert that Mr. Campbell (the late teller) was the robber. It is truly wonderful how these whig editors could have been led into this error. Was it because they knew Mr. Campbell to be a democrat, that they thus set set such a lie in circulation about him?

Insufficiency of the security of Cornwell.

Since our last Cornwell has assigned his personal property over for the benefit of the securities on his bond, and has left this place with his family. Will he return and take his trial, or forfeit his recognizance? The question with him is about this, whether he prefers to risk the penitentiary for a few years, or let his bondsmen pay 800 dollars? The chances seem decidedly in favor of the latter.

The Peoria Press speaks of that place as every way suitable for the holding of the Democratic Convention in December next. The democrats of this place would not have the least objection to such an arrangement, if it had been suggested sufficiently early to fix public sentiment. The Seat of Government, however, it appears to us, is more generally preferred. The Convention being held on the same day of the meeting of the Supreme Court, delegates having business at court need make but one journey from home to attend both. The State Central Committee, in making Springfield the place of meeting, did no more than what had been done before by a majority of the democratic papers throughout the State.

Daring Robbery.—The office of the Receiver of the Land office in this city was entered on Sunday or Sunday night last, the safe in which the public moneys were kept opened by false keys, and robbed of about *eleven thousand dollars.* The largest portion of the money was in gold, a portion Treasury Notes, and one bill of fifty dollars on the North Adams Bank Mass. and a small portion in silver. The Receiver, Mr. Prescott, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the money, and $500 for the arrest of the robber. Let the community be on the look out that the robber may be taken and the money recovered.—*Chicago Dem. of 15th of Sept.*

The Regulator of the Currency!--Effect of the regulations of the late U. S. Bank.

We copy the following important table from Bicknell's reporter, accompanied by the excellent remarks of the Globe. Nothing but *party* feeling and *party* pride can induce *honest* men to go for a U. S. Bank, after they have seen the acts of the last one, and the condition to which she has brought herself and every thing with which she has been connected. Where the U. S. Bank had power, destruction has followed; where it had no power, the Banks pay specie. How fortunate for the country was Mr. Tyler's veto:

From the Globe.

THE REGULATOR.

The benefit of a National Bank to regulate banks and currency, is now seen in all the places where the late National Bank had power and influence; and the ruin and destruction have been precisly in proportion to that power and influence over each part. In the South and West where the monster was omnipotent, the banks are in the worst condition, the currency most deranged: in New York and New England, where it had no power, the banks and currency are all in good order. Thus, where the Regulator had power, there is destruction; where it had no power, there is prosperity. This is the fact, and every body may see it; and this simple view of the effects of such an institution should be sufficient to banish all idea of a future regulator. But it is in the city of Philadelphia that the character of this institution is best seen: if it would do any good, there is the place—the seat of its existence—where it ought to be seen. Yet what is the condition of the Philadelphia banks? A loss of fifty-six millions on stocks in three years, on an aggregate capital of sixty-two millions? a loss unparalleled since the days of Law's paper system in France, or the South Sea bubble in England. Let the public read the following list from Bicknell's Reporter, and then remember two things; *first*, that this is the work of the Regulator in the city of Philadelphia; *secondly*, that it is the same set of politicians and stockjobbers who managed the defunct Regulator, that now are howling like famished wolves for another.

Depreciation of Stocks—Bicknell's Reporter contains the following table of the capital of some of our incorporated institutions, of the prices their shares bore in 1838, and of the prices they bear at present:

Names.	Capital.	Par value.	Value Aug. 14, 1838	Value Aug. 27, 1841.	Depreciation.
U. States Bank	35,000,000	100	123	10	39,550,000
North America	1,000,000	400	408	300	270,000
Pennsylvania	2,500,000	400	500	260	1,500,000
Philadelphia	1,800,000	100	108	75	594,000
Farmers & Mechanics'	1,250,000	50	62	45	425,000
Commercial	1,000,000	50	63	44	380,000
Mechanics'	1,400,000	35	54	26	1,120,000
Northern Liberties	350,000	35	48	30	180,000
Schuylkill	1,000,000	50	50	*5	900,000
Southwark	250,000	50	60	45	75,000
Kensington	250,000	50	75	40	175,000
Penn Township	500,000	50	75	40	350,000
Girard	5,000,000	50	53	28	2,500,000
Western	500,000	50	53½	30	235,000
Manufacturers & Mechanics'	401,300	50	55	35	160,520
Moyamensing	250,000	50	55	38	85,000
Schuylkill Navigation Co.	1,666,000	50	166	46	3,998,000
Schuylkill Loan's	2,200,000	100	95	70	550,000
Lehigh Coal Co.	1,500,000	50	90	15	1,950,000
Lehigh Loans	4,400,090	100	100	60	1,760,000
	62,217,300				56,747,920

*Nominal.

On reading over this list, the mind instinctively recurs to the question, *What has Jackson saved to the Government by breaking its connection with the Bank of the United States?* and the answer must be, forty or fifty millions of dollars; for all its losses would have fallen upon the Government if the connection had continued. When plucking is to be done, the public goose is the first bird to lose its feathers.

STATE BANK RESOLVE.

We publish below the resolutions of the Bank made public by a vote at the last meeting of the board. This resolution will prevent all future compromises with plunderers of the Bank. We learn from a director of the Bank that we were incorrect in stating that there was any *mechanics' lien* on the property of Cornwell. The *lien* we suppose had expired, and the mechanic now has to whistle for his money:

State Bank of Illinois,
Springfield, Oct. 4, 1841.

Messrs. Walters & Weber,
Editors of the Illinois State Register:

Gentlemen: I am instructed by the Board of Directors of this Bank to have the proceeding extract from the minutes of their succeedings published in the papers of this place, "provided the publication be free of charge."

Very respectfully,
N. H. RIDGELY, Cash.

State Bank of Illinois,
Springfield, Sept. 28, 1841.

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Directors.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the case of the discovery of the embezzlement of the money of the Bank, by L. S. Cornwell a clerk of the Bank, a course was adopted by the President pro tem., one or more of the other Directors, and the Cashier, by which property of the delinquent, probably to the amount of the embezzlement, was secured to the Bank, by their agreeing not voluntarily to divulge the circumstances;—*And whereas*, the Board are satisfied that these Directors and Cashier acted from good motives, and with a view to the interest of the Bank. Therefore,

Resolved, That while the Board have the fullest respect for the motives of these persons, and acquit them from censure; yet, as the Directors deem it more in accordance with the duty of the Bank to the community, and its own true interest, that in such cases the danger of pecuniary loss should be incurred, rather than that property should be secured in any manner which may have the effect of screening the guilty from deserved punishment; it be a standing rule of the Bank, and considered as the bounden duty of all its directors and officers, in any case in which they may discover or have good grounds to suspect that a theft has been committed by any one in the employ of the Bank, immediately to make the same known to the officers of justice."

A true copy from the minutes,
N. H. RIDGELY, Cash'r.

Rule of Three.—If the Federalists create a National debt of *twenty-eight millions* in one year, how big a debt will they make in four years? Answer—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLIONS.

Trouble on the Border.

We copy the following Proclamation of the President of the United States from the Madisonian of the 25th ult:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs, or Associations exist on the Northern Frontier; that the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire-arms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the Territories of a Power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides of the line, visit these Lodges, and harangue the members in secret meeting, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these Lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being: Now, therefore, I, John Tyler, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that if in any lawless incursion into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authories they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons who may have joined these Lodges immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well-disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceedings, and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country against the mischievous consequences of the acts of thes violators of the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

The revolution in Maine.

Since our last the news from Maine only increases the immense democratic majority. It will certainly not be less than TWELVE THOUSAND; the revolution is truly astounding and overwhelming. The feds tried at first to make apologies, but when they found that the democratic vote was greater than last year, they were dumb founded. *Democrats of Illinois*, be on the alert.

From the Boston Post.

MAINE ELECTION.

We have received returns from 351 towns and plantations, in which the aggregate vote for Governor is as follows:—Fairfield, 45,673; Kent, 35,725 majority for Fairfield, 9,948. Last year; Van Buren, 44,103; Harrison, 45,301; majority for Harrison, 1,198. Democratic gain, 11,146. The vote for Curtis, the abolition candidate, and the scattering, will reach 1800 or 2000 in the State. There are now to be heard from, (that voted in November, 1840,) 11 towns and plantations in Penobscot, 12 in Hancock, 5 in Arosstook, 14 in Oxford, 8 in Pistcataquis, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Somerset, 4 in Washington, 3 in Franklin, and 1 in Kennebec—in all, 68 towns and plantations—which gave, last year, for Van Buren 2,097; Harrison, 1,312; majority for Van Buren, 785.

VERMONT ELECTION

We have returns from 175 towns which shows the following result:—Smilie, dem. 17,796; Paine, fed. 18,249; Hutchinson, (ab.) 2,890; majority against Paine, 2,437. As there are now only about 60 small towns to be heard from, it is rendered certain that there is no choice for governor. Paine, the federal candidate, will want at least 2500 votes to secure his election. When it is considered that this State last year gave the federal candidate for governor 10,600 majority, and Gen. Harrison nearly 15,000 majority, the present result must be looked upon as a surprising change in favor of democratic principles. In the Senate, last year, the whig majority was 26, this year it will be but 10! In the house, the whig majority last year was 120, this year it will be but 49. Democratic gain on joint ballot, 87!!

A little later:

Vermont.—The Montpelier Watchman gives returns from all the townships in the State except 48, with the following results: Paine, (whig) 19,452; Smilie, (dem.) 18,377; Hutchinson, (abolition) 2,750. Senators ascertained, 17 whigs and 10 democrats. House, as far as heard from 132 whigs and 83 democrats.

Who are the Factious?

It has been said that the Democratic members of the present Congress are factious, and eternally trying to stave off the public business. Mr. Watterston, of Tenn. in the House, the other day, obtained from the Clerk the following statement of the number of speeches that had been made on the several important measures of the session, since the adoption of the *one hour* rule:

	Fed.	Dem.
On the Land bill,	14	11
On the loan bill,	11	14
On the Fortification bill,	6	3
On the Revenue bill,	18	8
On the Bank bill,	19	16
On the Bankrupt bill,	23	7
On the Fiscal Corporation bill,	9	
	100	59

It appears, sir, from the minutes of the clerk, (said Mr. W.) that the aggregate number of Whig speeches on all these measures were one hundred, and the aggregate number of Democratic fifty-nine; nearly two to one in favor of the Whigs. Yet we have heard it asserted here, and seen it published throughout the country, I repeat it again, that the Democratic party upon this floor have been and are factiously delaying the public business.

For the Illinois State Register.

The Canal.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, it has been frequently charged, that a conspiracy existed among the whigs in certain quarters to stop the Canal, unless they could be permitted to manage it in their own way. Incredulous as I was, as to the truth of the facts charged, the multiplied attacks of certain whig papers upon this great work and those to whom its management is for the present, confided, leaves but little doubt that such a design exists, and to enable the public and particularly the friends of the canal, of both political parties to judge for themselves in this matter, I propose to lay before them, from time to time, extracts from certain whig journals recently published on this subject. The Charleston Courier, a bitter little whig journal published in Coles county, in a recent editorial which makes its appearance in that paper of the 11th ult, boldly throws off the mask and proposes to make the question before the people at the next Gubernatorial election, "*Canal or no Canal!!*" I shall probably notice this whig Editor more fully at another time.

The Alton Telegraph of the 21st of August, last, assails the Governor and a majority of the Board, and accuses them of a design to "*swindle*" the State out of 800,000 dollars by letting some unfinished sections between Dresden and Marseilles. If these forty-six sections were completed, 65 miles of the western end of the Canal, might be made navigable in a short time, and would be that much saved, in case persons of the stamp of the *Charleston Editor* and the Bond county repudiators should in an evil hour predominate in the councils of this State. Render these 65 miles navigable and the revenues arising from tolls and water rents will assist to pay the interest on the canal debt and the impetus given to business along the line, will enhance the value of the canal lands belonging to the State, and thus secure a fund for the completion of the remainder of the canal and final liquidation of the debt. So at least thought a majority of the Commissioners, and so think the Democrats throughout the State;—but hear the whig Editor of the Alton Telegraph:

"These forty-six sections were surveyed and estimates placed upon them about five years ago, at prices as extravagant as every thing else was in the country at that time; and a majority of the commissioners are in favor, should the lettings not be completed or consummated by competition on the 20th of next month, as there is no likelihood they will be, of letting these sections to a *favorite clique of the party*, at the enormous rates or estimates put upon them by the Engineer at the time of their original survey, when in fact the work can be done for about one half the estimates. We further learn that if the forty-six sections are let at these estimates, it will result in a clear loss to the State of upwards of *eight hundred thousand dollars*." "We cannot believe that General Jacob D. Fry, who was elected last winter by the whigs of the Legislature, as an honest, faithful, and competent officer, will ever consent to a course of this kind." "We are opposed to seeing the State SWINDLED out of some $800,000 to appease the avarice of a few political desperadoes, who to accomplish their selfish purposes would be willing to plunge us into the very abyss of pecuniary ruin and distress." "We should like to know if the rumors above referred to are true.—What the original estimate of the cost of these forty-six sections was—whether the same work cannot now be let for a hundred per cent less for prompt pay—whether it is not the design of the Commissioners, or a majority of them, to let these forty-six sections at the original estimates—and whether if they do, it will not result in a loss to the State of 800,000 dollars or thereabouts?"

The article from which the above extracts are taken was partially replied to in the State Register of the 3d ult., and might have been entirely refuted at the time, had it not been better to postpone the whole matter until the day of letting was passed and then answer all the Telegraph's questions by laying facts before the public.

The forty six sections put under contract on the 20th of September, ult. comprising 23¾ miles of the canal, were estimated in the year 1836 at $548,121,37. The work for more than 20 miles above and below these sections is far advanced towards completion and may be ready to receive the water early next summer; and then as soon as these forty-six sections can be finished 65 miles of the canal will be navigable. With the view of accomplishing so desirable an object before the close of navigation next fall, the Commisioners or a majority of them determined to put this work under contract; and presuming it could now be done for less than the original estimates, they ordered a resurvey of the whole of that part of the line. The resurvey was completed about five weeks ago and the work estimated at $448,979 18, which is $99,142 19, less than the original estimates.

On the 20th of September, this work was all let to responsible contractors for $386,676, which is $161,445 37 less than the original estimates of 1836. By sinking "Test pits" at the recent survey 100,000 cubic yards of rock excavation was discovered more than had been included in the estimates of 1836, which estimated at $61,000, and added to $161,445 37, shows that these forty six sections have actually been contracted for at $222,445 37 less than the original estimate made in that year.

Lest it may again be said, as it has already been said by certain whigs of this State, that the Commissioners have committed a fraud on the contractors by promising money on monthly estimates when they knew they had no money to pay, I will here copy one of the conditions annexed to all the late contracts before they were signed by the parties: "*If no more acceptable arrangement can be made for the payment of estimates to the said party of the first part, the Governor has promised to place in the hands of the Commissioners, State Bonds for that purpose to be paid out to them at par from time to time as they are earned.*"

Having now answered the Telegraph's queries, I would in turn ask the Editor of that paper, how it would be possible, even supposing the commissioners had let these sections at the original estimates and paid in State Bonds at par, for the State to have sustained a "clear loss of $800,000?" The estimate was $548,121 37, and had the work been contracted for at that price, how could the State have lost $800,000 by the transaction? I throw out this question for mathematicians and not for the Telegraph man, who, I doubt not, will swear truth out of Illinois or convince the whigs of the sucker State, that the public will be "*swindled*" out of $800,000 by paying $386,676 to complete 23¾ miles of the canal not hitherto put under contract.

This new let work when completed, as I have stated, will enable the commissioners to let the water into 65 miles of the canal and they took this course in preference to the policy heretofore pursued of digging a little in front of every man's house on the line without rendering any part of the work available for useful purposes. It is true, as I understand, that General Fry dissented from the policy of this letting, but his colleagues "took the responsibility" and are willing to stand or fall before the people in defence of what they have done. It is also true that the Governor has consented to pay Bonds at par for the work, if nothing better can be done.

I observe that a writer in the Chicago American of the 14th of September ult., over the signature of a "Friend of the Canal," states that the article in the Alton Telegraph of the 21st August was a copy from the Chicago Democrat. I have not noticed such an article in that paper and as it appears as editorial in the Telegraph, I never should have suspected any friend of the Democrat for publishing such a miserable effusion, had I not seen the fact charged by the correspondent of the American.

I noticed a small article in the Telegraph of the 21st of August, somewhat like the following: "We have received a letter from a friend at Lockport dated the 10th inst., from which we learn that the steamboat Erie, was burned on lake Erie, a short time since, and 170 lives lost." I quote from memory, but supposed at the time that the Lockport letter furnished matter for this notable editorial, but if the correspondent of the American can be believed, the Alton Editor has turned *plaigiarist*, and copied or stolen a long editorial from the Democrat without giving the usual credit. The Alton Telegraph, Chicago Democrat and Lockport correspondent of the Telegraph! Three competitors for the authorship of such a miserably poor silly article! O! tempora! O mores! Querre, was there nothing in the Lockport letter except the account of the burning of the Erie?

"C."

To John Wentworth, Editor of the Chicago Democrat.

Your long pent up wrath towards me has at length found vent in a long editorial in your paper of the 29th Sept. last, which has just been handed me by a friend. I thank you for this open specimen of, malice it is far preferable to the covert and insidious attacks; which you have been making against me for the last two years. It is more manly than you are accustomed to be, and you have been driven to this step, not by choice, but from the spite of those about you, to whom I would not lend myself, and who have forced from you this manifestation of your ancient grudge.

The caption of your article "the midnight clerk" is a specimen of your discretion. You adopt this slang of the whig journals, which is at best but an attack upon the Judges, your political friends, who gave me the appointment. If this appointment was made at midnight it was their fault and not mine. They are responsible for the time and manner, not I.

What sir is the burthen of your complaint? is it not altogether personal to yourself? That you forsooth have been attacked! What a monstrous offence. What an awful degree of turpitude; and therefore you appropriate a large share of your paper to the abuse of a private citizen who is of your own politics; and whatever else he may have been guilty of, he has not labored to destroy his own party, unless the frequent expressions of his honest opinions of your character and course, may be so construed; and as you believe that in yourself is combined all the wisdom, patriotism, and honesty of the democratic party, then perhaps he has been guilty!

Had you been desirous of exposing political apostates instead of gratifying personal resentments, you would not cast yourself back for years to my political conduct in Canada, for subjects for comment. Have you not at your own door Mr. Albert G. Leary, my late associate, who voted for the small bill law, against the Judiciary bill, and in truth who was opposed to almost every measure and act of his party for the session, and yet you have not expressed towards him, so far as I have heard, the least displeasure. What better or further evidence need be furnished, that you are indulging your native malevolence for purposes of private resentment.

Your self importance and your malice together, lead you into ridiculous mistakes, for even after an acquaintance of four years with me, and since my appointment, you announced in your paper, that even my enemies admitted I would make a good clerk. How does this compare with your recent denunciations.

"You have wisdom's warrant, and the help of school,
And wit's own grace, to grace a graceless fool."

Your excessive vanity prompts you to suppose, that you are always uppermost in my mind, and that I am seeking opportunities through the State Register to abuse you. Why sir if you knew how little you occupied my thoughts or attention your opinions would be very different. I have not seen your paper once a month for the last seven months, and have scarcely read a line in the few I have seen.

That I was opposed to the State Register because it did not take a more bold and open ground against the State Bank is indeed true, a fact which was known to the publishers of that paper better than it was known to you, because I had often expressed it to themselves. That I ever denounced them in the terms you express is untrue, and these terms have only been used by you for the purpose of exciting those gentlemen against me. That I ever wanted you to become a candidate for State Printer, hundreds of those in your vicinity, who knew how positively I detested you, and with whom you have conversed on the subject, can give you the lie direct. Did I not, on the 5th of Jan. 1841, after repeated verbal expressions to you to the same effect address you the following letter from this place:

"I observe in the Chicago Democrat of the 1st January, in what purports to be a letter from some individual here, the following remark: 'Mr. Peck procured the written legal opinion in favor of the gentlemen elected.' The object of this is to request that you will do me the favour to keep my name out of your paper, unless you should connect it with some purpose of censure. I am no candidate before the people, and do not desire to be made the object of public notice, by seeming friends, whose real desire is to do me an injury. I make this application to your sense of justice, still hoping that that is not entirely blunted, towards one who asks nothing, as he had too much evidence to the contrary, to expect any thing from any more generous sympathy."

You received this letter and exhibited it to some of my friends, and whined as you are accustomed to do over its contents. This does not look much like having any desire to make you State Printer.

This vengeance of yours has long been threatened. When I became a subscriber to the Tribune, you caused word to be conveyed to me, that if I patronized that paper, I must be prepared to receive your opposition. I defied it then. I succeeded in spite of it, and could again even in that community which you have been so sedulously laboring by every artifice and falsehood to poison against me; not because of my merits, but because your character for baseness and meanness, and falsehood, is there so well understood.

Some persons who do not know that a rattan has been applied to your back by a person scarcely half your height, because you had been indulging your propensity for slander so far as to attack female character, might expect, that some other notice should be taken of your frequent acts of spite, but those who know how a very a worm you are, and how little spirit you possess, will scarcely look for it.

You say that it took you four years to find me out. Your perception is slower than mine, for in less than two years, I had discovered, that you were mean by nature, a coward from instinct, a liar from habit, and full of all parsimonious and grovelling propensities.

It was for these reasons that I desired and sought to have a better, abler, and more honest man at the editorial head of the democratic press in Chicago, and because I freely expressed these opinions of your character to yourself and others, you came to hate, and strove to injure me.

There is an old adage, which says that whenever a man has cheated you, he is sure to hate you. It has its application in this case. I continued you in charge of the Democrat, when that entire office was left on my hands.—I took you into partnership, and gave you four or five hundred dollars a year to manage the concern, and the profits if any were to be divided between us. You made yourself well off, out of the profits, but never had a cent to divide.

I have never made these things known to but few, because while you were in some sense the organ of a party, whose success I desire above all things, I did not wish to injure the standing of the press; and if it has been in the least injured, it has been by the weakness and folly of its editor. What less you could have expected from such silly articles as you fill your paper with, defies conjecture. Nearly one half of your paper is occupied with your own movings and doings. If you go into the country to a wedding, the paper is filled with the notice of it. If you are made an aid to the Governor, you caricature yourself, and then copy for six weeks, exclusive of all other matter, the jokes of the Boston Post, and adopt them as your own. So inflated are you with your own immensity, that the fact of your being a bachelor has to be announced at least semi-weekly in that sheet the Chicago Democrat. I have tried in frankness to correct the so frequent repetition of this folly, but the love of self, your egregious stupidity, the desire for distinction, even though obtained at the sacrifice of sense, was too overruling in your mind. You would in spite of reasoning return like the sow to wallowing in your old mire.

Now sir admitting that I have done wrong, in accepting the office I now hold, have you not over and over again denounced me for it, with all the bitterness you could summon to your aid. I did not solicit the office in any manner, and whether I might have gained credit for patriotism by declining it, is doubtful. One thing however is certain, I should not have escaped your wrath, for it now seems you had began to nurse that more tenderly from the period the article from Fulton county appeared against you, and was determined to make me feel the force of your paper from that hour. Indeed you commenced your attack before any person thought of my becoming "a midnight clerk." You arrayed yourself with others against the whole delegation, and went about making speeches, and striving to get up requisitions for them to resign, before you knew of my appointment. Consequently your pleasure was that the vacancy should happen at all events, and the only displeasure you feel is, that the vacancy happened to my benefit, rather than my injury.

You stated over and over again in your paper, a thousand falsehoods in relation to the conduct of myself and associates in the Legislature. You gave your unfair versions, rather than furnish your readers with the account of legislative proceedings from the Journals, and after being driven from point to point, you at length came out and announced, that you had no opinion at all as to the cause of the stoppage of the Canal, or what is the same thing that "you had ten opinions every day" as to that cause. What a figure does such an editor cut.

The truth of the matter is you had predetermined to do wrong; you had decided upon beleing myself in particular, and accident had placed you in a position, where you could feed fat the base propensities of your nature, and serpent like you did it.

The stupid course of your paper in reference to men and measures for some time past, has been so unsatisfactory that you have been driven back from your designs, and now seek to make me the scape goat of your folly. Be it so; the object is so apparent, that it must at best recoil upon yourself.

Now sir let me say to you that I never saw or heard of the Fulton county article against you, until I saw it in the Register; and it wholly escaped my recollection, until your writhings under its just inflictions brought it to my recollection. The article from Will county I did not indite. I did not hear of it until it reached this place. I doubt not the writers of both articles will do me the justice to acknowledge the authorship of them. Your great displeasure to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is not surprising that you should imagine that I may cause myself to be defended or even praised in other papers. This inference is readily suggested to your mind from the fact that it is your constant practice, to write articles praising yourself in the most fulsome manner, and procuring them to be inserted in other papers, but recollect that but few if any have a vanity so greedy as yours, and that even if they have, they have more good sense than to expose themselves by a resort to this threadbare foolery. Witness the following copied from an eastern paper:

"Col. Wentworth—editor of the Chicago Ill. Democrat—was escorted into that city on the 3d inst. by a large body of friends and admirers, after an absence of some months on a visit, to New England."

Touching the affidavit which you have lugged into your relief, it is indeed true, that such an affidavit was written by me, because I knew the facts that could be sworn to. I knew also the charges which the affiant could refute, and which were necessary to have refuted. The gentleman who made the affidavit could not know so well how to prepare it. It was sent to him, altered by him, and then sworn to; and what of it? Was there any thing wrong in this? Do you, sir, mean to have it understood that the person who made the affidavit swore to it merely because I wrote it for him, without regard to truth? Such however are the only inferences to be drawn from your statement of the matter.

Your friends at Rockford who heard your speech last fall, when an intimate Canadian friend, now a whig, was present, whom you called upon to contradict the aspersions of political enemies, in reference to my course in Canada, will smile at and pity the dilemma your malice is likely to put you in.

Now, sir, imagine not in future that I am the author of articles against you, unless my name is attached to them. Your malice I have felt and of course that agony is over, barring the pamphlet; bring that forth also. You are unscrupulous enough to do any thing, and the only surprising thing about it is that one so mercenary as you are—one whose love of gain is so strong that he would sell brimstone to the devil, with which to consume himself if he could make a profit by it, and even then cheat your sooty father in the quantity and quality—should propose to publish the pamphlet gratuitously. I defy you in all shapes; your character for falsehood renders your publications too impotent to be dreaded.

To contend with one so utterly base as you are, so lost to decency and truth, and you too at the head of a paper, is fearful odds. This is probably the only time I shall notice you. I am wrestling with excrement, and fall as I may, over or under, I am sure to get defiled.

E. PECK.

Springfield, Oct. 6, 1841.

From the New York Herald Extra, Sept. 20, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Latest from Martinique—More Earthquakes.—We have received intelligence of two more shocks of an earthquake at Martinique. They were very severe. Our advices are to the 18th ult. An extract of a letter which we give below contains the particulars:

St Pierres, Martinique, Aug. 18, 1841

Our Island was visited last evening by two shocks of an earthquake. The first lasted about two seconds, and the second which came immediately after, was almost as severe as that which visited this Island two years ago last January. We have not yet received any intelligence from Port Royal.

It was feared that the shocks were very severe in Port Royal. No intelligence has been received, and great alarm was manifested at St Pierres.

PROVISION MARKET.—PRESENT PRICES AND EXPECTED FUTURE OPERATIONS.

The demand here in Springfield for wheat continues steady at 621 cents cash, but it is evident that the price must fall shortly, as the news from England shows that the crops of that country are good, and hence there will be but little demand there for foreign wheat.

PRICES AT ST. LOUIS.

A letter received by one of our principal brokers at this place, dated St. Louis, Oct. 29, says: "We have to apprise you that flour has been sold to-day at $4 25 for superfine (market); although we think this is rather a forced sale, yet we do not know that it will be even eaten to-day. There has been a rise in the Ohio which will throw a heavy amount into New Orleans; and we may now expect to hear of a depression in that market. Whiskey is a perfect drug at this place, owing to the lowness of the upper streams which are the principal outlet for it. A sale of some 200 bbls. may, we think, be had to-day."

EASTERN STATE SS. LOUIS PORT CORNET, Oct. 3.

BACON—HOGS 6, conveyed 8, shoulders 30, sides 4, very dull.

FLOUR—A sale of 100 bbls. city mills was made on Wednesday at $4 50.

GRAIN—Corn in sacks 60 cents, wheat 62 cents, sale 28 a 31.

PORK—Mess $10 a 12; prime $8. No sales of any consequence.

SALT—On landing, ground Alum $2 37½; Liverpool blown $3.

PRICES AT CINCINNATI.

A letter received by the same house at this place, from a correspondent at Hamilton, Ohio, says: "The pork men here and at Cincinnati are not yet making any preparations for the pork season. From $1 50 to $2 will be what will be paid. The stock of hogs in the country is at present greater than will be at last season. The crop of corn is short, which may make the quantity of hogs there will be less. There will be some beef cut here this fall but not much."

The above would, we think, mistaken the effect of the short corn crop in Ohio. Hitherto corn is short the farmers will keep the hogs through the winter.

FLOUR.—The correspondent of the Louisville Advertiser writing from Cincinnati, under date of the 23d of September, says: The news by the Great Western will be a damper upon the progress of the flour speculators. Its grounds of failure will be lost on the settled in the east. There was some sales this morning at $5 25 per barrel—a most soon declining.

PRICES CURRENT AT NEW YORK.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 24.

Commercial Intelligence and Trade.

Flour is a little higher to-day. Sales have been made at $5 37½ and up to $5 50—fluctuations as at the latter price, however.

Prices, taken by Intelligence from Regent, brought by the Westerns, in the interior markets, are declining rapidly. The following are the latest:

	Price of Flour per bbl.	
	Rochester Sept. 20	$5 75 a $5 87½
	Baltimore Sept. 20	$5 75 a $5 87½
	New Orleans Sept. 10	$4 25 a $4 50
	Philadelphia Sept. 20	$5 75 a $5 87½
	Albany Sept. 18	$5 75 a $5 87½

The receipts of wheat at Buffalo have been but slight for the past week, have been very heavy, and we doubted they have been exceeded by any three consecutive days previous. Bush. Wheat. Bbls. Flour.

	Bush. Wheat.	Bbls. Flour.
September 16	59,205	7,941
17	36,084	7,000
18	14,072	1,033
Total	109,361	15,974

Wheat in England.—The New York Express of the 20th ult. says: Private letters from England, although but three days later, give quite discouraging advices. More and larger failures had taken place in Liverpool. The failure of Molyneaux, Wilberly & Co. is large, and the confidence is extraordinarily feeble. The constant and steady fall of Cotton has shaken some of the wealthiest houses. The effect of the news in our market has been more than usually felt. There being no longer any prospect of a demand for shipments to England, the price of flour has fallen on Saturday the market was suspended and although $5 87½ was asked no buyer appeared. To-day the market has put on an unsettled character and a fall varying a few cents has been submitted to. Cotton is quite firm and there is more doing.

The Louisville (Kentucky) papers state that Judge McLEAN has declined accepting the office of Secretary of War. As Judge McLean's residence is in the neighborhood of Louisville, the statement may be considered as having the authority.

An absent-minded man went out the other morning to shut up some pigs. Lots in the afternoon he had not returned, and after some search he was found squeezing in the pen, he having shut himself in and let the pigs out.

Existing Laws of the Treasury.

We copy from the New York Courier, Oct. 2, the several sections of the laws of 1789, 1790, and 1802, which relate to, and now control the action of the officers of the Treasury of the United States, together with the preliminary remarks of the Post, the Bank Bill, having been enacted. These old laws remain, a lame substitute for the full and ample safeguards provided by the repealed Independent Treasury law:

"The repeal of the Independent Treasury Law and of the Specie Act of 1836, leaves in operation the Act of 1789, establishing the Treasury Department, and the unrepealed Act of 1802, which repeals and amends other acts of 1789, which repeals and amends other acts conflicting therewith. The Treasury by the law of '89 is the receiver and keeper of the public moneys, as he was after the suspension of the Bank in 1837, when by the imposition to the Democratic party, charged to parliamentarily a "remedy" the purse fell into a sword." With what justice that charge was made appear needless for us now to say. If danger was ever to be apprehended from a revival of the old law, it manifested it was by the delinquency of the State Banks, but may occur—it was on behalf of them by the administration. It was their endeavor to prevent the passage of a law for the better security of the public money, and they were resisted at every step, until it was finally consummated by the establishment of the Independent Treasury. Pending the discussion of this measure of Government finance the issue was quote below were in force, as they now are by the repeal of that important left:

"The following is the section of the law of 1789, which relates to the duties of the Treasurer:

"4. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Comptroller, recorded by the Register, and not otherwise; he shall take receipts for all moneys paid by him, and all receipts for moneys received by him shall be endorsed on warrants signified by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrant, so signed, no acknowledgement for money received into the public Treasury shall be given; and he shall render his account to the Comptroller quarterly, or oftener if required by him; he shall transmit a copy thereof, when settled, to the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall, immediately on the third day of every session of Congress, lay before the Senate & House of Representatives, a true account of the receipts of all accounts by him, from time to time, received and settled with the Auditor, and certified by him, and, also, a true and perfect account of the state of the Treasury. He shall, at such times, submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller, any of those books, the inspection of the moneys in his hands may require; and he shall perform all the duties of his office give bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller, in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable to the United States, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the fidelity of the persons to be by him employed therein, which bond shall be kept in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury for that purpose.

The following is the amendatory act of 1790:

"1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the second section of the act entitled 'An act to establish a treasury department' shall be so construed as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer himself and ninety-two, the second section of the act entitled 'An act to alter and amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, and for other purposes,' passed the 31st day of July, seventeen hundred and ninety, and the duties of Treasurer shall not be affected "An act to provide for the prompt redemption of the debt contracted by the 31st day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," passed the 31st day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes."

"2. That on the day and year last aforesaid, there shall remain in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, and of the several collectors of the customs, shall, under the direction of the Secretary, be paid into the Treasury, and placed to the credit of the Treasury, and carried to the credit of the proper appropriations in the books of the Treasury.

"3. That all moneys appropriated for the use of the war and navy departments shall, from time to time, be paid into the hands of such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury, by warrant countersigned by the Secretary of the respective departments, respectively, countersigned by the Comptroller, recorded by the Register, and registered by the proper auditor.

"4. That on the first Monday in April of the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and on the third day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two."

Secretary Ewing at New York.—Wonderful account of a whisky conspiracy—Bank spoken of.

From the New York New Era.

WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.

The Secretary of the Treasury arrived this morning, the scene of one of the richest incidents that has occurred since Joseph Bull "left off his watch and went to bed." We extract the following from the Sun:

"Mr. Secretary Ewing arrived in the city

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss
County of McLean, }

Circuit Court to the September Term A. D. 1841.

Reuben Carlock Trustee or agent of Town 25 North Range one east, for the use of the inhabitants of said Township, vs George F. Markley. } On Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the said George F. Markley, of the county of Jefferson, and Territory of Wisconsin, that a writ of attachment, issued out of the Clerk's office of the circuit court in and for the said county of McLean, and State of Illinois, dated the 25th day of August, A D 1841, at the suit of Reuben Carlock, Treasurer or agent of Town 25 North, range 1 East, for the use of the inhabitants of said township, of the county of Woodford, and State of Illinois, against the estate of the said George F. Markley for the sum of one hundred dollars, directed to Greenbery Larison, Sheriff of the said county of McLean, to execute; which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff served upon the following named persons, as Garnishees, viz; Richard O. Warriner, William I. Major, H. H. Pointer, John Major, and George D. McElhiney. Now unless you the said George F. Markley, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of next term thereof be holden at the Court house in Bloominton, on the fourth Monday in the month of September next, give special bail, and plead to the said Plantiff's action, Judgment will be entered against you in favor of the said Carlock by default.

5 4w M. L. COVELL, Clk.

State of Illinois—McDonough County.
Circuit Court—October Term, 1841.

Francis McSpiritt against John Budle, Jesse Barber, Homer Johnson & Nancy Johnson, his wife, and Thompson Jones } In Chancery.

WHEREAS on affidavit and satisfactory evidence produced to the clerk of the Circuit Court of in and for said county and State, that John Budle, Jesse Barber, Homer Johnson and Nancy Johnson, his wife, and Thompson Jones, defendants, in the above cause are not inhabitants of this State: Notice is therefore hereby given to said John Budle, Jesse Barber, Homer Johnson and Nancy Johnson, his wife, and Thompson Jones, defendants in the above named action, that unless they the said defendants, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court of McDonough county and state of Illinois, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Macomb, on the third Monday in the month of October next, to answer the allegations and charges contained in the said complainants bill, which was exhibited against them in this cause on the chancery side of the said circuit court, now filed in the clerks office of the said circuit court, the same will be taken for confessed against them and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Circuit Court at my office in Macomb, this 18th day of August, A. D. 1841.

JAMES M CAMPBELL, clk.

J G Walker, for complainant. 6-4w-p f $5.

State of Illinois—McDonough County.
Circuit Court—October Term, 1841.
IN CHANCERY.

Thompson Chandler, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Richard H Churchill, decd. against Sarah A. Churchill, widow, and John William Churchill, Samuel Churchill, Betsey Churchill, Cadwalader Churchill, Judith Churchill, and Matilda Churchill, infant heirs at law of Richard H Churchill, deceased.

WHEREAS on affidavit and satisfactory evidence produced to the clerk of the circuit court of in and for said county and state, that Sarah A Churchill, John William Churchill, Samuel Churchill, Betsey Churchill, Cadwalader Churchill, Judith Churchill and Matilda Churchill the defendants in the above cause are not inhabitants of this state: Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendants in the above named action that unless they, the said defendants, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court of McDonough county and state of Illinois, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Macomb, on the third Monday in the month of October next, to answer the allegations and charges contained in the said complainants bill, which was exhibited against them in this cause on the chancery side of the said circuit court, now filed in the clerks office of the said court, the same will be taken for confessed against them and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said circuit court at Macomb, this 18th day of August, A D 1841.

JAMES M CAMPBELL, clk

J G & P H Walker, for compl't.
6-4 w-p f $5

M'CONNELL, BUNN, & CO. have and are daily receiving at their Store on the south-west corner of the public square, a large supply of Groceries, which they will sell at a small advance on St. Louis cost and carriage.

Their stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Imperial, gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas.
New Orleans Sugar, Lump and Loaf sugar, Molasses.
G. A. and L. P. and Kenawha Salt.
Coffee, Rice, Pepper and Spice, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Race and Ground Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Dried Apples and Peaches.

40 boxes Raisins	6 doz jars Prunes a fine article
10 do Lemon syrup	2 doz preserved straw and rasberries
20 do pepper sauce	10 boxes starch
5 do bottled mustard	4 casks saleratus
5 do Cayenne pepper	4 bbls sperm oil
4 do ass'd pickles	100 boxes ass'd window glass
4 do Ketchup	4 do fine cut chewing tobacco
6 do French cordials	4 do smoking tobacco
2 do Brandy Fruits	4 do Honey Dew do
6 do cherries	10 do Kentucky tobac.
60 do Spanish Cigars	20 do codfish
40 do Melee do	20 do Herring
60 do fancy soap	50 bags shot ass'd
2 do pint flasks	500 lbs lead
6 do ass'd tumblers	10 kegs Dupont powder
46 do Decanters	40,000 percussion caps
44 do glass jars ass'd	6 boxes chocolate
20 reams ruled let'r pap.	4 do pipes
6 do French do	10 boxes fric. matches
16 do ruled foolscap	10 doz painted buckets
40 do wrapping paper	12 doz grass bed cords
2 gross paste blacking	6 doz hemp do
10 kegs nails assorted	10 doz lines
10 do white lead	
6 do Spanish whiting	
6 do do brown	
10 do lamp black	

LIQUORS.

Cogniac, Rochelle and American Brandy; Jamaica and N. O. Rum; Holland and American Gin; Common and Rectified Whiskey.

WINES.

Maderia, Champaign, Brown and Pale Sherry, Vidona, Port, Muscat, Claret and Malaga Wines.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

60 Saddles, some of which are very superior. A great variety of Bridles, Martingales, and Girths, which will be sold unusually low.

Also, 60 ounces Sulphate Quinine, warranted pure.

Wanted—Dry Hydes, Deer Skins, and Furs for which the highest price will be paid in cash or goods. Springfield Aug. 21—tf

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IRON—4 tons Juniata iron
50 kegs nails, all sizes
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh assortment of Teas, viz—Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson & Black Teas; warranted to be of first rate quality for sale at the new store of
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

IRON & NAILS FROM PITTSBURG.—12 tons assorted iron, common bar 6 cents. 100 kegs assorted nails, just received in addition to our former stock, for sale at the lowest cash prices.
july 16 OPDYCKE, TINSLEY, & Co.

FISH—Shad, Herring, Salmon, and Mackerel by A. LINDSAY & BRO.

TUBS, WOODEN BOWLS, & BASKETS—a large assortment by
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

HAY FORKS, Rakes, Shovels, Dough trays, and White wash brushes by
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

STEAM VENETIAN BLIND, CHAIR, TURNING AND CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscribers having fitted up the best labor saving machinery now in use in Illinois, are prepared to manufacture and sell at their establishment, in Jamestown, on the Sangamon River and the Northern cross rail road, five and a half miles east of Springfield,

Venetian Blinds,

Of all sizes; and colors to suit purchasers, at lower rates than they are imported from abroad. This article possessing advantages over window curtains or shades of every description, the patronage of LADIES throughout the state is particularly solicited—from whom orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Chairs,

Mahogany, flag-bottom, cane-seat, easy, bed and windsor chairs, of various patterns at reduced prices.

Cabinet Furniture.

Every description of Cabinet furniture, made of the best materials, in the neatest and most durable manner, at prices lower than heretofore.

Turning.

All kinds of Turning in wood, brass, iron or steel, done to order at the shortest notice.

Ornamental Fencing.

The neatest patterns of ornamental fencing made and put up to order, at reduced prices.

Bed posts, table legs, stump feet, &c kept on hand for sale. All work will be carefully packed for customers from abroad, or delivered in Springfield free of charge.

Being satisfied that no one can furnish articles in our line, superior in neatness or durability; cheaper, or on terms more accommodating than ourselves, all we ask is a call from persons wishing to buy, before they purchase elsewhere.

Cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, potatoes, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, &c. taken in exchange for work.

JOHN B. WEBER,
july 23 ly JAMES F. REED.

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET AND CHAIR MAKERS.—A chair maker who understands making cane seat, flag-bottom and windsor chairs may find constant employment and liberal wages, by applying to the Jamestown Venetian blind, Chair, Turning and Cabinet furniture establishment, 5 1-2 miles east of Springfield; also, a good Cabinet Maker; none but men of good morals need apply. Letters directed to Jamestown, Sangamon county, Illinois, post paid, will be promptly attended to.
july 23 ly JOHN B. WEBER.

NEW GOODS AGAIN—B. C. WEBSTER & CO. are now receiving direct from the eastern Cities a full stock of rich and desirable Spring and Summer Goods, to wit:

25 ps assorted broad Cloths,
25 ps fashionable cassimeres & summer Cloths,
20 ps assor. new style Vestings,
500 ps Calicoes very rich patterns,
100 ps Bleached Muslins,
50 ps mixt cloth drillings for men and boys summer wear,
40 ps Apron Checks,—50 ps Bed Tickings,
30 ps col Cambrics,—25 ps Sattinetts, assorted,
15 ps Kentucky Jeans some very fine,
25 ps Brown cotton drilling,
24 ps white Cambric,—15 pls plain Jackonet,
20 ps cross barred Muslin,
18 ps mull, Swiss and book Muslin,
28 ps beautiful lawns and painted Muslins,
12 doz. hem stitched linen Cambric H'kfs.
40 ps colored and figured dress Silks,
10 ps new style Bonnet Silks,
40 ps bonnet and cap Ribbons,
5 ps French Bombazine,
55 ps silk pocket Hdk'fs, assorted,
20 dozen Ladies dress Hdk'fs and Scarfs,
20 ps Scotch and American Ginghams,
24 ps French and gross Linen,
12 ps fine Linen drilling,
7 dozen Parasols and Umbrellas,
15 ps assorted Nankeens,—24 ps Irish Linen.
20 ps Russia Diaper,—4 doz linen table Cloths,
50 doz Gingham and Cotton Hkfs,
100 doz pairs Ladies, Gent. & Misses hose and half dose,
50 doz pairs do do gloves, a great variety,
350 pair gum elastic and worsted suspenders,
18 doz Ladies and Misses fashionable Bonnets,
16 doz do do Nun Bonnets,
115 doz Mens and boys Palmetto and Leghorn Hats,
22 doz Mens fine Beaver, Fur & Brush Hats,
7 doz Mens boys & youths summer Caps,
250 pair Ladies Kid Slippers,
100 do do walking Shoes,
50 do do Gaiter and Morocco Bootees,
300 do Misses slippers and shoes,
300 do Children & Infants shoes (all kinds,)
250 do Womens strong leather shoes,
100 do Boys kip monroes,
100 do do coarse Brogans,
250 do Mens, calf and kip munroes,
150 do do thick Brogans,
120 do do Fine seal pumps and calf shoes,
180 do do calf and kip Boots,
50 doz Webster's elementary spelling Books,
45 reams ruled and plain writ. & letter Paper,
75 do wrapping paper,
60 doz bed cords and plough lines,
18 do snaffle and blind Bridles,
60 do leather halters,—18 do Horse collars,
6,00 do Hope Factory Cotton yarn,
400 lbs Carpet Chain,
80 doz glass Tumblers assorted,
8 doz Looking glasses do
40 do britannia Tea pots,—60 box. window glass
6 setts rich brit. Tea ware,—100 keg Nails,
20,000 superior spanish Cigars,
18 Boxes fine and common Chewing Tobacco,
12 doz painted Buckets,
7 doz Washing Tubs,
50 bushels dried Apples,

A good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery all kind of Queensware, Glassware,—also choice old Wines, Brandy, &c. A few dozen Cans fine pickled Oysters, West, India Currants, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, best Spanish float Indigo, Madder, Ginger, Starch, Saleratus, Salt, Powder, Shot, Lead and percussion Caps, Axes, Hoes, drawing and Log Chains, Shovels and Spades, with a great variety of small notions belonging to the trade.

All of which will be sold at *reduced prices for good pay*. "And be it further enacted" that we are determined not to be undersold by any house in this City. B. C. W. & Co.
Springfield, april 30—v1

Hobbs' Fever & Ague Pills.
One of the best remedies for the Fever and Ague in the world.

THESE pills are superceding almost every other medicine in some parts of the country, in the cure of this distressing disease. Wherever the pills have been tried, their fame has spread, and thousands have risen up from affliction to bless the discoverer of this infallible remedy. The most conclusive certificate is a few doses.

LIST OF AGENTS.

A. Lindsay & Brothers, Springfield, Sangamon co.
John Nicholas, Rochester, do.
James Shinkle, Shinkle's Mills, do.
John Cooper, Burkhart Creek, do.
Martin Hinkle, Sangamon River, do.
Constant & Francis, Athens, do.
Constantine Foster, Sangamon, do.
George Eastman, Auburn, do.
Thompson & Farnell, Beardstown, Cass county.
A. S. West, Virginia, do.
William B. Gains, Bluff Place, do.
Elijah Taylor, Petersburgh, Menard county.
Jefferson T Smith, Irish Grove, do.
Thomas Allen, Allen's Mills, Greene county.
Calvin Hager, White Hall, do.
Richard Robley, Bluffdale, do.
Booker & Kinkeade, Greenfield, do.
Thomas Gaston, Gaston's Prairie, do.
John Sappington, Franklin, Morgan county.
J. C. & S. P. Thompson, Meredosia, do.
Daniel Wagner, Indian Creek, do.
Nathan Scarrett, Scarrett's Prairie, Madison co.
C. A. Moore, Upper Alton, do.
Tobias Reeves, Vingain's Settlement, do.
A. J. Losh & Co., Edwardsville, do.
Jeremiah Fahrnestock, P M., Scott county.
John Morrison, Orville, do.
Collins & Lodrick, Naples, do.
John Kirkpatrick, Winchester, do.
Collins & Adams, Manchester, do.
Nicholas Moore, Salt Creek, Logan county.
Thomas H. Williams, Cold Spring, Shelby co.
Amos Prentice, Shelbyville, do.
N. M. McCurdy, Vandalia.
E. H. Classen, Evan's Settlement.
Hereford & Brimmer, Hillsboro'.
R. Sonner, Hurricane.
Samuel Kelter, Corbinsville.
J. A. McLanahan, Bowling Green.
Joel H. Moore, Bethel Settlement.
James M. Davis & Co., Greenville.
Springfield, Dec. 25—

SPRINGFIELD COACH FACTORY.—H. VANHOFF & O. LEWIS, would inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture and keep on hand all description of Carriages. Having been engaged for several years in the above business, they feel conscious that their work for durability, neatness of execution and cheapness, cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase. They have on hand several Buggies and Barouches, which they invite the public to call and examine. Their shop is opposite the Methodist Meeting House.

☞ They will also attend to the Waggon making business, and repairing of every description at the shortest notice. V. & L.
Springfield, April 10, 1840.—tf

DENTISTRY.—GEORGE STUART, Surgeon Dentist, and manufacturer of incorruptible Teeth, just returned from the South, respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield, and the surrounding country, that he has opened an office at his dwelling in Sixth st., South of the American House, where he will perform the various operations on the Teeth.

He has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of Natural and Chemical or incorruptible teeth, which he will insert in the best manner from a single tooth to an entire set. Teeth extracted with improved instruments. Teeth filled with fine gold, silver and tin foil.

From G. Stuart's long experience and extensive practice in the city of Philadelphia and Springfield; he feels justified in warranting all his operations. G. S.
june 26—ly

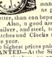
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.—E. B. PEASE & BROTHER having removed to the new brick building one door east from their old stand, are now receiving from the eastern cities large additions to their stock, which they will sell at prices suited to the times.

Their stock consists in part of—

Iron,	Shovels,	Knives,
Steel,	Spades,	Spoons,
Nails,	Planes,	Razors,
Castings,	Files,	Chisels,

Carpenters' New York and Stanley locks, Thumb, Norfolk and spring latches, Brand, patent and common bitts, Screws, hatchets, hammers, adzes and axes, Wire fenders, seives and riddles. Wood, willow and Britannia ware, Stoves, grates, andirons and kettles.

The above goods being mostly new, the attention of builders and others is invited to an examination of our stock, which they will find more complete and cheap than can be seen elsewhere in this city. nov 27—v1



C. W. CHATTERTON, at the old stand of G. W. Cooke, offers for sale a general assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY, silver tea, table, desert, and cream spoons, sugar tongs, butter knives, silver cups, and many other articles of silver ware, all of his own manufacture, and warranted as good in every respect, if not better, than can be purchased elsewhere in the State. Also, a good assortment of Spectacles of gold, silver, and steel, to suit all and ages eyes. Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted for one year.

The highest prices paid for old gold and silver.

WANTED—At the Silversmithing business, a smart, active boy, as an apprentice. One from the country would be preferred.
August 7—ly C. W. CHATTERTON.

SIAS' IMPROVED VEGETABLE FAMILY MEDICINE—A sovereign remedy for Ague, Dumb chills, Bilious fevers, Colds, Cholic, Rheumatism, dysentery, Worms, coughs, Swelling in the bowels, pain in the head, side and stomach, Jaundice, Liver complaint, Costiveness, loss of appetite, Dropsy, Gravel, Dispepsia, Sick Head Ache, and Indigestion.

The inhabitants of the west can now be furnished with the justly celebrated Sias' Improved Vegetable Family Medicine. The ready sale and unparalleled success which has attended the introduction of this medicine in various parts of the western country, has induced the proprietor to establish an agency for its sale in the State of Illinois, to meet the wants of community. The high reputation it has acquired at the east, has given it additional lustre as an antidote for diseases in the west, being universally esteemed where it is known and administered.

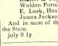
To prepare a remedy which should be safe in its administration, and never injurious to the constitution, and yet wonderfully efficient in its operation, has long been a laudable and much desired object. This the author confidently believes he has accomplished, and this belief is founded on the freely accorded and grateful testimony of those who have proved its curative worth.

As a specific for Bilious diseases, it is unrivalled. It is just such a medicine as every family requires, and none should be without it; it has taken the place of a family physician, in the most alarming cases of fevers, with the happiest results. In using it, it should be taken in sufficient quantities to produce a thorough evacuation.—Persons who are hard to operate upon, need not fear any ill result from taking large portions. If the constitution is such as to require it, twenty-five, or even more, may be taken with safety, although, in general, one fourth of this number is sufficient. If this medicine is administered in season, and in sufficient quantities, where persons are threatened with Ague and Bilious Fevers, it will almost invariably prevent the disease.—Where the disease has become seated, perseverance will soon effect a cure. The fame of this medicine may well be envied, commended as it has been by those who have tested its merits, as superior to Sappington's, Moffat's, Brandreth's or any other medicine offered to the public. In short, it needs only to be extensively used to be universally esteemed.

Price, 50 cents per box, containing 100 pills. For sale by

Opdycke, Tinsley & Co., Springfield,
Eli Wolcott, Jacksonville,
J. G. Morrison, Tremont,
Bassett & Taylor, Beardstown,
Walden Porter, Mackinaw,
E. Lusk, Havanna,
James Jackson, Virginia,

And in most of the other towns in this part of the State.
july 9 ly



JUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of Flat Irons of various sizes, with every description of castings, embracing tea kettles, wash kettles, skillets of every kind and size, and pots of all sizes—for sale at the new store of
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

NOTICE—whereas my wife Louisa has left my bed and board without any sufficient cause. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, unless compelled by law.
Sept 10, 1841. HENRY J. PENNY.

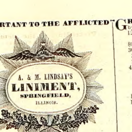
WM. FLORVILLE,
BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER.

BILLY will always be found on the spot, With razors keen and water smoking hot; He'll clip and dress your hair, and shave with ease And leave no effort slack his friends to please. His shop is north-west of the public square, Just below the office of the Mayor; Strangers or friends may always find him there, Ready to shave them well or cut their hair. On Sunday, until 9 o'clock he'll shave, And then to church he'll go, his soul to save. To his old customers, for favors past, His gratitude, indeed, will ever last; He hopes by attention and efforts rare, A part of public patronage to share.
2

SAWYERS WANTED.—I will give constant employ and liberal wages to one or two good sawyers, if application be made soon.—None need apply unless they are sober and understand their business in all its various branches.
JAMES F. REED.
Jamestown, July 8, 1841.—tf.

SCYTHES—Cradling and grass, with handles, by A. LINDSAY & BRO.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.



LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,
For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character and many others that might be mentioned are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial. *None are the genuine but those that have "A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment" blown in the bottle.*

Have you a Pain or Weakness in the small of the back? If so, apply the Liniment freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will certainly relieve you.

Have you the Rheumatism? If so, first wash the affected part with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Linimen twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesom disease.

Have you a Numbness or Coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and in short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so, apply the Liniment three time a day, and all unpleasant sensation will soon disappear.

Have you Sprained yourself? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Liniment with a feather two or three times a day.

Are your Limbs or Joints swelled? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and the swelling will soon disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Liniment every morning and evening, washin every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a Pain in the breast or Side? If so, apply the Liniment morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore Eyes? If so, wet a soft rag with the Liniment and apply it on the outside of the eyes, every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears Frosted or Poisoned? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day and it will positively cure them.

Have you Corns on your feet? If so, wet them well with the Liniment two or three times a day, and it will generally cure them.

Certificates.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article. I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted.
THOS. BROOKER.

Sangamon Co, Aug. 19th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.
THOMAS E. RANDALL.

Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I saught for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, by seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.
ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended to highly.
FRANCIS DORRELL.

Springfield, Nov. 15th 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried.
E. PILCHER.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this Liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work.
DAVID POTTS.

Sangamon County, Aug. 19, 1840.

Important to Farmers and owners of horses.

Has your Horse the sweeney? If so, apply the Liniment two or three times a day, rubbing well with the ends of your fingers.

Has your horse the Fistula? If so, add to one bottle of the Liniment one and a half ounce of the Oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture.

Has your horse the Big head or Big jaw? If so, mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula.

Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first beat the affected part with a round smooth stick until it is somewhat bruised, then mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula and Big head.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and occasionally wash the parts with soap and water.

Has your horse a Sprain? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and it will soon be removed.

Has your horse a Weakness or Trembling in the Limbs? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with a rough cloth.

Has your horse a Scum or Film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment in the hollow above the eye two or three times times a day, and it will positively cure it.

Has your horse the Splint? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing the affected part well with a round smooth stick.

Prepared only by A. & M. LINDSAY, North West corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois, and for sale by them and their authorized agents.

☞Persons wishing to become Agents must be well recommended.
Springfield, Ill. July 23, 1841—ly.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of choice Liquors, viz; Irish and Scotch Whiskey, by the bottle, a first rate article; 81 bbls first quality Cincinnati rectified Whiskey, a few bbls Monongahala whiskey; a good supply of Holland and American Gin, Wines and Brandies; cordials, London Porter and Blackberry Bounce by the bottle, Rum and Jamaica spirits—for sale by
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

JUST RECEIVED a choice lot of Fish, consisting of Mackerel, Susquehannah Shad, Salmon, Herrings, pickled and smoked, &c.—For sale by
2 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

COOPERING—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Springfield and the public in general, that he has bought out the Cooper Shop, formerly owned by S. M. Tinsley & Co. and wishes to furnish cooper work for all that might favor him with a call. The subscriber will likewise contract for a large amount of cooper stuff. JACOB DOWNING.
april 9—6m

GROCERIES—Just received and for sale by J. M. BURKHARDT,

120 bbls salt, 20 sacks G. A. salt
6 do Liverpool Blown do,
80 bushels dry'd apples—60 do green do.
30 bags assorted coffee,
3 barrels loaf sugar—12 do N. O. do,
2 barrels rice—2 do pepper—2 do allspice,
40 barrels flour,
3 barrels soft shell almonds,
6 barrels butter and water crackers,
1 barrel rosin—5 do tar—1 do sal æratus,
½ barrel indigo—1½ do madder,
18 boxes assorted tea,
10 boxes tallow candles,
8 boxes No. 1 rosin soap—12 do palm do,
2 boxes O. Rose soap,
7 boxes assorted chewing tobacco,
2 boxes smoking tobacco,
1 box Mrs. Miller's chewing tobacco,
1 box cotton yarn,
8 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
2 boxes starch,
2 boxes oysters,
28,000 Spanish and Melee segars,
40 reams wrapping paper—4 do writing do,
3 doz. boxes sardines,
4 dozen assorted catch-up & pepper sauce
10 dozen bed cords and plough lines,
12 dozen blacking,
2 kegs ground ginger—1 do mace,
1 keg cloves—1 do nutmegs—2 do alum,
2 kegs saltpetre—1 do copperas,
5 kegs ride powder,
1 dozen sulphur—1 do brimstone,
1 dozen cayenne pepper,
20 bags assorted shot—2 dozen German bags,
14 dozen best London mustard,
4 dozen castor oil,
4 dozen spirits turpentine—6 do ink,
50 pounds coriander,
8 mats cassia, &c. &c. &c.
3 half pipes cognac brandy,
15 barrels Boston and New York brandy,
4 barrels Port wine—4 do Holland gin,
4 barrels American,
1 barrel Jamaica rum,
2 barrels New England rum,
4 barrels sweet Malaga wine,
4 barrels assorted Madeira,
18 barrels old Ohio whiskey,
1 barrel Irish whiskey,
10 barrels cider vinegar—15 do cider.

The above articles I will sell either for cash or produce.

FRESH GROCERIES at wholesale and retail—OPDYCKE, TINSLEY & CO. (in the West store, of the four story building, lately erected by them, west of the American House.) Are now receiving from the Eastern Cities and New Orleans, *direct*, a good assortment, of Groceries, among which are the following articles, viz:

22 Hhds new crop N. Orleans Sugar, from 10 to 12½ cts. per pound.
50 Sacks green Coffee, good quality 16¾ per pound.
10 Sacks white Coffee
75 Boxes (in qrs. halves and whole) fresh fall crop Raisins,
75 Boxes good Spring importation of Raisins;
50 do Sperm Candles, 10 Boxes Bar Soap,
10 do Polland Starch, 500 lb first rate Cheese
150 Sacks Liverpool & Ground Allum Salt,
50 Barrels Molasses, 20 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
25000 Spanish Cigars, Regalia, Laudnies & other first rate brands,
600 lbs Saleratus, 1500 lbs best Dutch Madder,
150 lbs Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs Alum,
4 bags Pepper, 40 chests assorted Teas,
2 barrels of Ginger,
200 lbs fresh soft shell Almonds, 10 lbs Nutmegs,
10 lbs Clove, 20 Mats Cinnamon,
400 lbs fresh Rice, 8 boxes Honeydew Tobacco,
10 boxes Common Ky. Tobacco,—ALSO

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A good supply, French and American Brandy; Port, Madeira, Malaga, Sicily and Sherry Wines; American and Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits; 30 baskets superior Champaign, Irish and American Whiskey, Stone-Ware,—15 boxes Cotton Yarn.

A large assortment *Wooden-Ware*, such as Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Keelers, Cane, &c.—ALSO Iron Castings, will be constantly kept on hand, all of which will be sold low for Cash at wholesale and retail.

N. B. 150 new cured Bacon Hams, on hand and for sale,—also, Pickled Pork and Beef at retail or otherwise. O. T, & Co.
Springfield, Dec. 25, 1840.

WALLACE & DILLER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of the above articles which they offer low for cash. Physicians and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The following comprise some of the articles just received:

100 oz sulphate quinine	100 lbs sup carb soda
50 oz extract bark	25 lbs rnd sanders
40 oz piperine	18 lbs carb Magnesia
12 lbs Turkey opium	25 lbs calcined magnesia
50 lbs English calomel	109 lbs African cayenne
160 gals spts turpetine	20 lbs red precipitate
259 gals linseed oil	50 lbs pearl barley
300 gals train or fish oil	50 lbs gum assafœtida
200 gals lamp oil	10 lbs white wax
200 lbs castile soap	150 gum camphor
50 lbs chrome yellow	35 lbs red bark
25 lbs chrome green	15 lbs calisaya bark
560 lbs oil vitrol	12 lbs yellow bark
100 lbs chipped logwood	20 lbs arrow root
200 lbs alom	50 lbs rhubarb root
240 lbs white lead dry	20 lbs red chalk
50 kegs white lead	100 lbs white chalk
100 lbs venetian red	350 lbs glue
50 lbs blue vitrol	12 lbs balsam copavia
60 lbs macouba snuff	25 lbs nutmegs
150 lbs coperas	50 lbs rapee snuff
188 lbs gum aloes	200 lbs gum shelac
50 lbs cloves	250 lbs cam wood
100 lbs tartaric acid	50 lbs liquorice ball
6 baskets salad oil fresh	50 lbs powdered rhubarb
85 lbs cream tartar	25 lbs columbo root
1000 lbs saleratus	25 lbs Alexandria senna
200 lbs rosin	100 lbs India senna
120 lbs flor sulphur	1500 lbs spanish whiting
50 lbs sarsaparilla root	24 lbs pink root
50 lbs fresh tamarinds	40 lbs chamomile flowers
50 lbs seidlitz mixture	5 lbs French chalk
159 lbs cinnamon bark	5 oz pure kreosoe
25 lbs English mustard	6 oz sulphate morphia
50 lbs refined borax	3 oz aceate morphia
39 lbs aqua fortis	1 oz oil roses

Springfield, August 14, 1840.

NEW GOODS—BELL & HURST have just received and are now opening a handsome stock of spring and summer goods, carefully selected in the east; consisting of the following articles:

200 pieces rich calicoes and chintz
75 do Merrimac blue calico
10 do painted lawns
20 do plain and fancy dress silks
6 boxes new style spring bonnet ribbons
5 doz fancy hankerchiefs, assorted
20 ps cross b'd and plain cambric and jaconet
10 do bonnet silks, assorted
Linen cambric hankerchiefs, assorted
Irish linens and table and Russia diapers
10 bales brown domestics
50 pieces bleached domestics
20 do bed tickings
20 do linen for pantaloons, assorted
15 do Mexican mixtures
25 blue Jeans
15 do blue, black and brown cloths
10 super cassimeres, assorted
25 do cassinets, assorted
30 doz ladies cotton hose
10 doz men's brown and white half hose
A handsome assortment of Florence braid and English straw bonnets
10 doz hood bonnets, assorted
68 doz palm leaf hats
3 doz leghorn hats, assorted
2 pieces Russia sheeting
2 do 9 and 11 1-4 Barnsley shirting
100 pair ladies kid slippers
25 do do light kid slippers
200 do kip and calf skin shoes
Men's boots and shoes, assorted
100 pair boys' kip shoes
Men's and women's saddles
Bridles and bridle fillings

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GLASS & QUEENSWARE.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE.

GROCERIES.

5 chests imperial and gunpowder tea
2 do Hyson tea
10 kegs Dupont's powder
Cavendish tobacco, very superior
Java and Rio coffee—loaf and brown sugar
Indigo, madder, tallow and sperm candles
Pepper, spice, nutmegs, cloves & cinnamon
75 kegs Boston nails, assorted
4000 doz spun cotton Hope Factory

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, as we will always keep a good assortment on hand and will sell low for cash, or on the usual time or punctual customers may 7—ly

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SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Springfield, and the public in general, that he has removed from his old stand to the south side of the public square, one door west of the Museum, in the house formerly occupied by E. B. Pease & Brother, where he has a large and general assortment of every thing in his line.

25 men's best plain saddles,
15 second rate do do,
12 third rate do do,
12 ladies' plush do,
8 ladies' quilted seat do,
10 patent spring do,
10 half Spanish (made new style) do,
12 plain do do,
6 full Spanish quilted do,
2 dozen saddle bags,
18 carpet bags,
15 portmanteaus,
8 setts of plated harness,
8 setts of jappanned do,
10 setts of common (2 horse) wagon harness
3 dozen trunks,
25 buffalo robes,
3 dozen crop whips,
3 dozen carriage do,
3 dozen switch do,
2 dozen four feet wagon do,

R. F. RUTH.

N. B.—All work made to order by Eastern workmen of eastern materials; all job work promptly attended to; and all kinds of Hides and Furs will be taken in exchange for work and for cash. nov 2 7—yl

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WALLACE SIGERSON,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
18, Poydras street, New Orleans.

REFERENCES.
S. M. Tinsley & Co., Springfield.
Opdycke, Tinsley, & Co., Springfield.
S. Griggs, Alton.
Simonds & Morrison, St. Louis, Mo.

JAS. SHIELDS, JAS. C. CONKLING.
SHIELDS & CONKLING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the 8th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court, and the district and Circuit Courts of the United States. Office in Tinsley's new building opposite the American House.
march 19—yl

KIRBY BENEDICT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Decatur, Macon County, Illinois,
Office in the Court House.
Sept 11—vl

ILLINOIS CLOTHING STORE.
South side of the Public Square, one door east of E. B. Pease & Brother.

THE citizens of Springfield and the surrounding country are respectfully informed that the subscriber has received and is now opening a *new supply of*

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which with the addition of that previously on hand, afford the best assortment of ready made clothing ever offered in this market.

Those who are desirous of purchasing Clothing made in a workman-like manner, of good materials, and at low prices, are invited to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
may 7—ly Z. McCOMAS.

JUST RECEIVED from New Orleans
20 hhds New Orleans sugar
100 bags Laguira coffee
5 bags Java do 25 do St Domingo do
25 bbls molasses
5 bbls Sugar house molasses
1 tierce rice
25 boxes soap
600 lbs cod fish, a superior article
10 bbls No 1 and 2 mackerel
5 bags pepper 2 bags allspice
35 kegs salmon 10 boxes starch
6 boxes assorted candies
75 boxes fresh raisins
10 bbls tar 2 casks saleratus

Prunes, Almonds filberts, sardines &c., for sale at the lowest cash prices.
june 11 ly OPDYCKE, TINSLEY & CO.

SPRINGFIELD BOOK STORE—J. H. Johnson and J. S. Bradford having established themselves at the old stand of Birchall & Johnson where, as formerly, will be kept on hand all kinds of School books, blank books, miscellaneous books and stationery of all descriptions, and all things pertaining to their business, and hope by a strict regard to the wants of community, to deserve and receive its patronage.

Orders from distant counties for records and other blank books will be punctually attended to.

J. S. Bradford has taken the Bindery connected with the Book store, and having a large supply of the best materials from the eastern cities, is prepared to fill orders for all kinds of blank books, ruled to any pattern. Pamphlets of all kinds bound and old books re-bound; all of which will be done in the neatest manner, and at prices to suit the times.
june 25

LATEST STYLE.—The subscribers have received their blocks of the latest eastern style for hats, and have on hand and are daily manufacturing, which enables them to keep constantly a general assortment of hats, which they would respectfully invite their customers and the public in general to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, for we are determined to make it their interest to patronise their own manufacturers.
COOK & MUNGER.

State of Illinois—McDonough County.
Circuit Court—October Term, 1841.
IN CHANCERY.

Moses Henton against John Bradley, William C. Moore, Samuel W. Moore, Ziza Moore, Adison Wilson, Ann Wilson, his wife, Samuel Wilson and Nancy Wilson, his wife, Daniel McAllister and Lousisa McAllister, his wife, and Mary Winham, heirs at law of Israel Moore, dec'd and Thomas D. Beard and the other unknown heirs at law of Adam M Beard, decd.

WHEREAS on satisfactory evidence produced to the clerk of the circuit court of in and for said county and state, that John Bradley, William C Moore, Samuel W Moore, Ziza Moore, Adison Wilson and Ann Wilson, his wife, Samuel Wilson and Nancy Wilson, his wife, Daniel McAllister and Lousisa McAllister, his wife, and Mary Winham, heirs at law of Israel Moore, decd, and Thomas D Beard and the other unknown heirs at law of Adam M Beard, decd, defendants in the above cause, are not inhabitants of this state: Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendants in the above named action, that unless they, the said defendants, shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court of McDonough county and State of Illinois, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Macomb, on the third Monday in the month of October next, to answer the allegations and charges contained in the said complainants bill, which was exhibited against the said defendants in this cause on the chancery side of the said circuit court, now filed in the clerks office of the said court, the same will be taken for confessed against them and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said circuit court at Macomb, this 18th day of August, A. D. 1841.

JAMES M CAMPBELL, clk.

J G Walker for plaintiff 6-4w-p f $5.

State of Illinois—Warren County.
Circuit Court—November term, 1841.
BILL FOR DIVORCE.

Harriet Aylesworth, vs. Hiram Aylesworth.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the said Hiram Aylesworth, that heretofore a bill in chancery has been filed in the office of the Warren Circuit Court, and summons in chancery issued and returned "not found," and that such proceedings has been had thereon, that an order was made that publication of the pendency of said suit be made in the paper published by the public printer, (the complainant being a poor person;) and unless the said Hiram Aylesworth shall be and appear before the Warren circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be commenced and holden at the court house in Monmouth, on the first Monday in November next, and plead to the complainants bill, filed herein, the same will be taken as confessed and a divorce made according to the prayer thereof.
DANIEL M NEIL, clk.

A C Harding, solicitor.
7—6w

Thec ause of Billous complaints & mode of cure.

A WELL regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal from all obstruction. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the disgestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an over abundance of bile, causes frequent nausea, in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetical, functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard—as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope and even death itself, in consequence of an overbundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature, but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its efforts are always thereby much aggravated. The process of organic obstructions is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxspm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints and if persevered in, strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develope or bring into action, and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

THE LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have proved to be most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents if not they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious flow of these secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or stinted secretions, are completely discharged.

Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasma, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes such as from the prevalance of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original existing cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so afflicted. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

Moffat's life Pills and Phœnix Bitterrs have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a positive and radical cure of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the life medicines are the only medicines that will thoroughly effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

The above valuable medicine is for sale by
May 28, 1841. GEORGE G. GRUBB.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.—S. M. TINSLEY & CO. are now opening, and have ready for sale, at their new four story building, the most extensive and desirable stock of goods in the western country, comprising an extensive variety, among which are a great variety of cheap Cloths, from $1 50 to $14 per yard; fancy and plain cassimeres, some new style; Cassinets and Jeans; 50 different styles summer coat and pantaloons stuffs; 800 pieces new style calicos, very cheap; 100 pieces painted muslins and lawns, very cheap and handsome; 50 pieces Mouslin de lanes and chollas; a great variety of new style silks, such as Chinie, Foulard pou Du Sua, Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rhine, Gros de Naps satin florence, silk and thread laces, jaconet and Swiss edgings and insertings, and all other kinds of trimmings in the silk line. 50 pieces moreens and damasks, crimson, blue, drab, scarlet, yellow and buff colors, suitable for curtains. All kinds of trimmings and fringes for curtains, of worsted, silk and cotton. 88 different styles wall paper and hangings, with borders in great variety. Fireboard prints. An extensive assortment of ingrain, Venetian and Brussels

CARPETINGS AND HEARTH RUGS,

and oil carpeting, floor cloth, printed and plain; hair cloth from 18 to 27 inches wide, suitable for chair and cabinet makers. Fine linen, damask table linen 8-4 and 10-4, linen sheetings, and all other kinds of linen goods, very cheap. Over $6000 worth of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

comprising every description, from the smallest infant up to the largest gentleman, cheap enough according to quality. A better assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES,

and looking glass plates, astral lamps, plated branch and single candle sticks, tenders andirons, &c. than ever offered in this market. 250 dozen gent's and boys' chip and leghorn hats. 300 ladies, misses and children's straw and Florence, braid and silk bonnets. 52 doz. palm leaf hoods, all qualities. 100 assorted children's leghorn hats. A large stock sewing silks, thread, tapes, cords, pins, brushes, combs, &c. to sell by the quantity to the trade in this city, and other merchants in the adjoining counties. Embroidered white muslin curtains; venetian and common window blinds, all sizes. Marseilles quilts from 7 to 13-4, very superior and cheap. 40 cases fashionable Russia and fur hats, very cheap, black and white. Some extra fine flesh color and white wool and silk flannel, for summer use, a new article. A great variety tickings, checks, bleached and brown muslins, &c. as usually kept. A general assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS.

The above comprise a part of our stock; and we will prove to any lady or gentleman who will take the trouble to call and examine our goods, that we have the best and largest stock ever offered in this city, and will sell very low for cash, and on the usual terms to punctual customers.

N. B. A few elegant new style gold and silver lever watches, warranted to keep correct time, for sale cheap. april 7—ly

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NEW FIRM & NEW STOCK.—ELI COOK & WESLEY MUNGER have entered into partnership under the firm of Cook & Munger, as manufacturers and dealers in hats and caps, furs and trimmings.

Just received from Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of caps of every description at prices from $1 to $20, consisting in part of fine otter, fur, seal, nutria, muskrat, celette and hair seal caps.

Also—a large assortment of hats of our own manufacturing, and latest eastern fashion, which for neatness and durability we are willing to have compared and tried with any in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

Hats made to order on short notice at the sign of the large hat, directly south of the State House.

N. B.—We will take in exchange for hats and caps, all kinds of good seasonable furs and most kinds of country produce, and for cash we will sell at very low prices. nov 27—vl